The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3323. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

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[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The skillful and gallant movements of Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the forces under his command, which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of the strong batteries erected by the rebels on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the destruction of the rebel iron clad steamer *Merrimac*, are regarded by the President as among the most important successes of the present war. He therefore orders that his thanks as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, be communicated by the War Department to Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the brilliant operations mentioned.

By order of the President.

Made at the City of Norfolk, on the 11th day of May, 1862. (Signed.)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. HUNTER.

HUNTER's proclamation excites scarcely any interest in Washington—no one attaching any importance to it, as efficacious to produce the end designed. Martial law is only enforced by martial power, and HUNTER has no force at his command adequate to *enforce* this proclamation. His declaring freedom to all the slaves in three States, when he has no power to free a single one outside of his camp, is regarded in Washington as an act of stultification highly discreditable to any one holding the rank of General, supposed to have ordinary intelligence. If the military power is withdrawn from HUNTER's Department before his proclamation is executed throughout those States, it is conceded that the civil power will not complete or countenance what martial law proclaimed, but did not practically execute. Republicans of radical views see the absurdity of HUNTER's proceedings, and some of them claim that the proclamation is a forgery. I have heard of not one who indorses it. The President's policy is supposed to be authoritatively settled by his action in FREMONT's case, in which all his Cabinet concurred. FREMONT freed by proclamation the slaves of all men engaged in the rebellion; HUNTER's proclamation frees the slaves of all men in three States, whether they have engaged in rebellion or not—punishing loyalists as well as traitors, and all because he has "declared martial law," where he has confessedly no ability to execute it. It is understood that HUNTER took no specific instructions from the President in regard to the management of matters in his department, but was left, as all other military commanders have been, to his own discretion in his attempt to reëstablish the Constitution and laws in the revolted States. It is said that the President will be waited on this evening by gentlemen, to ascertain under what authority HUNTER is acting.

The expressed belief of the *Tribune* that HUNTER's proclamation will induce any large number of slaves to escape to the Union lines is sufficiently answered by the fact that FREMONT's proclamation remained in force at least two weeks, in Missouri, without producing any such result, although the negroes of Missouri have immeasurably better means of learning "Good news" than have those of Carolina and Georgia. The fruits of FREMONT's proclamation were two slaves freed.

MAILS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The mails for New-Orleans will be made up at New-York, to be forwarded by sea on every steamer which may leave for that port; therefore the communications between these cities will be frequent. Postmasters are requested to forward all mail matter for New-Orleans to the New-York Post-office.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF A MILITARY GOVERNOR IN KENTUCKY.

In consequence of the removal of all National troops from Kentucky to the theatre of war, further South, the Secessionists in Kentucky, numerous in manylocalities,have becomeveryimpudent and lawless. Recruits for HUMPHREY MARSHALL have been openly enlisted in some of the central counties, disloyal candidates for civil offices have declared themselves, and plunderings of Union citizens in exposed sections have taken place. Under these circumstances, and in compliance with the request of the Military Board of Kentucky, the National Government will probably send a Military Governor to Kentucky, clothed with such power as ANDY JOHNSON has, to do the duty which MAGOFFIN fails to do, and to visit upon Secessionists four-fold the punishment that they inflict upon Unionists. A force of five thousand soldiers will probably back up this movement. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, of Kentucky, who led a brigade at Shiloh, is spoken of as the Military Governor. Kentucky has near forty thousand soldiers in the Union army—ten thousand more than her quota.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE AT CORINTH AND THE PRESS.

On inquiry at the War Department it is ascertained that the order of the Assistant Supervisor of Telegrams at Cincinnati to the operator at Cairo was not issued by the Military Supervisor at Washington. It was issued by the Assistant Supervisor at Cincinnati under a misapprehension of the instructions received from the Military Supervisor, which were intended to stop the forwarding from Cairo to the newspapers of false and improper military intelligence and sensation dispatches relating to military matters, such as had on several occasions created public anxiety and alarm without cause, and of which great complaint has justly been made. There has been no change in the orders of the Department, and there is no intention to withhold any authentic information from the public except such as could not be forwarded without embarrassment to military operations and danger to our armies.

EXPECTED RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN.

The Secretary of War, upon the application of Representative ELY, has ordered the release of Col. W. F. BALDWIN, of Virginia, to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN. Capt. FARRELL and Lieut. DEMPSEY, recently released as prisoners of war from Richmond, and who have been a week in Washington, had represented to the President and Secretary of War the necessity and justice of this arrangement on account of Col. CORCORAN's health. Aided by Representative ELY, they have succeeded.

THE CASES OF OTHER PRISONERS.

Representative KERRIGAN received to-day, through one of the lately returned Union prisoners, a letter from Richmond, dated May 12, which was hid in a piece of soap, urging him to use his political influence to effect the release of Capts. DOWNEY and GRIFFIN, and Lieuts. UNDERHILL and FAY, of New-York regiments. He also received two photographs of the Union hostages as they appeared in Castle Pinckney.

GEN. WOOL PROMOTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Brevet Major-Gen. WOOL to be Major-General of the army, for gallant conduct on the 10th of May, in taking the City of Norfolk, and for other gallant services; also of CHARLES CASE, as Postmaster at Winchester, Va.

Among other minor military nominations the following were confirmed. First Lieut. WM. KELSEY, formerly a page in the Senate; CHARLES H. DUSTAN of New-York, Capt. P. T. SCHOPP of Pennsylvania, Lieut. MONTGOMERY of Rochester, ORSON H. HART and JAMES C. CLARK, all Assistant Adjutant-Generals. BENJAMIN F. LUSHBAUGH, of Nebraska, is confirmed as Agent for the Pawnee Indians in that Territory.

GEN. SICKLES TO COMMAND THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Gen. SICKLES was to-day ordered to resume command of the Excelsior Brigade, attached to the army of the Potomac.

TEN GRADES OF RANK IN THE NAVY.

The House Naval Committee to-day acted favorably on a bill to establish ten grades of rank in the navy, to wit: Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Lieutenants, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenant-Masters, Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Naval Cadets.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. VAN WYCK.

News reached Washington to-day of a painful character respecting Col. C. H. VAN WYCK, member of Congress, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, now commanding a regiment in the field. He is said to be arrested by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, and placed under close confinement, for peccadilloes of identically the same character with those of which his committee convicted others—frauds on the Government. I forbear details, with the hope that satisfactory explanations may be made.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The President has nominated ISAAC NEWTON to be Commissioner of Agriculture, under the new law creating an independent Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. NEWTON is a practical farmer, and has long been in charge of the Agricultural Branch of the Patent Office. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, was a prominent competitor for the place.

WHO TOOK POSSESSION?

Hon. HENRY WILSON has received a letter from a field officer of his old regiment, claiming for the Twenty-second Massachusetts the honor of raising the first national flag upon the rebel works at Yorktown at 6 o'clock in the morning of that day, and the Twenty-second relieved Col. BLACK and the advance guard. Soon after, the rebel works were occupied by Col. GOVE, who planted the National flag belonging to his regiment upon the ramparts, where it remained during the day, being the only flag raised upon the works or in the town until the Forty-fourth New-York came up in the afternoon. The officers of the regiment claim that the official record will prove this fact.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Fugitive Slave law is being quietly enforced in the District to-day, the military authorities not interfering with the judicial process. There are at least 400 cases pending. It is said that some of the negroes, whose owners or agents from Maryland are here seeking their recovery, mysteriously disappeared this morning.

REVOKED.

Paragraph two of General Orders, No. 102, dated November last, having been revoked, the officers and men transferred to the skeleton regiments, under its operation, will be assigned to their original regiments as fast as vacancies occur.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Sergeant CHARLES IRVIN, Company G, Fifty-fifth New-York Regiment, died this afternoon, at the National Hospital, from wounds received at the battle of Williamsburgh.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

THE NEWLY-OPENED PORTS.

Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury Regarding Clearances.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued full instructions to the various Collectors, respecting clearances to ports opened by proclamation of the President. These instructions authorize clearances at any time before the 1st of June; but vessels so cleared are not to enter such ports until on or after that date.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1862.

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the 12th of May, 1862, opening the ports of Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La., with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, governing the trade with the said ports. In view of the said Proclamation, and in pursuance of the regulations referred to, you are hereby authorized to grant clearances and license to vessels, to proceed to any of said ports, under the following restrictions:

Before granting any such clearance and license, you will require the master of each vessel to exhibit to you a manifest or descriptive statement of his cargo and a list of the passengers and crew, and to verify the same by his oath or solemn affirmation, and you will fully satisfy yourself that said vessel is intended in good faith for a lawful trade, and will in no wise, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of the aforesaid proclamation and the regulations referred to. You will insert in such clearance the following: —— Master of the ——, of ——, having exhibited to me a manifest or discriptive statement of his cargo and a list of the passengers and crew, and having verified the same by his oath or solemn affirmation, and I having satisfied myself that the said vessel is intended in good faith for a lawful trade, and only for a lawful trade; now, therefore, by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of a proclamation of the President of the United States and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued May 12, 1862, permission is hereby granted for the said vessel to proceed to the port of ——, in the State of ——, and to leave said port for any lawful destination, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit: That the said vessel will convey no persons property or information contraband of war, either to or from the said port, and that the clearance or license shall be exhibited to the Collector of Customs at the said port of —— immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade, and that the master, and all persons concerned in the management and control of the vessel shall faithfully comply with the revenue laws and regulations of the United States, and with the conditions of this clearance and license. The violation of any of the conditions of this clearance will involve the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privileges of participating in the trade thus opened by proclamation of the President of the United States. The officers of vessels-of-war, and all other persons, will respect this clearance and license, and permit the said vessel to proceed on her lawful voyage unmolested, while prosecuting the same in conformity with its conditions. In all clearances given prior to the first of June, you will insert the further proviso that the vessel so cleared shall not enter any of the said ports previous to the first of June, on penalty of forfeiture of the vessel and cargo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Continued Preparations for the Great Battle.

THE ENEMY BUSY FORTIFYING.

A Report of the Capture of Pensacola.

Numerous Desertions from the Rebel Army.

CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, Thursday, May 15.

The following paragraph is from a Field Order just issued:

"Guards will be immediately placed along the line of Chambers Creek. No officers or soldiers will be permitted to pass to the rear, and no citizens to the front of the line, without special authority. Commanders of the army corps and divisions will see their camps are cleared of all unauthorized hangers-on, and any one attempting to evade this will be compelled to work on the intrenchments, batteries, or in the construction of roads."

This is understood to apply to all persons, correspondents included.

Fifty-seven privates, three corporals, and one Sergeant, were captured at Dresden, Tenn., while coming on under a flag of truce.

Col. JACOB THOMPSON, of BEAUREGARD's Staff, formerly Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a flag of truce, admits the fall of Norfolk, New-Orleans and Pensacola. He denies the fall of Richmond.

Deserters are coming into camp daily by squads.

They all agree that the rebels are still at Corinth fortifying.

There have been picket skirmishes all day. A half dozen have been wounded on our side.

The weather is very warm.

General Ideas of a Battle—Misconceptions Corrected—The Weather and Inaction—A Small Stampede and its Cause—A Trip to Farmington—Feeling the Enemy—An Ambuscade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTEREY, Thursday, May 8, 1862.

People who have never seen a battle have generally the crudest ideas possible relative to its true character. Nor have the efforts of the immense gang of correspondents done much toward clearing up the mysteries which shroud the "Valley of the Shadow of Death" through which a conflict rages.

One Southern correspondent, in speaking of the battle of Pea Ridge, says, in effect: "Here could be seen where the heavy knives of the Texans did their work—*hair, blood and brains mingled.*" Another correspondent, writing at a safe distance from Pittsburgh Landing, in speaking of the battle of Shiloh, says that the muzzle of the Southern rifle was crossed by the Northern bayonets, showing that the conflict was a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, in which the antagonists bayoneted, throttled, gouged and pistoled each other, in a sort of indiscriminate, terrific mob fight.

In regard to these two points, it may be said that both are purely imaginary, or in the case of the first-named, worse than imaginary. There has never been a battle in the West where a hand-to-hand conflict occurred—there has never been a battle in which one party waited to receive a bayonet charge, or did receive a bayonet charge from the other. Thus will result the inference, that if the "heavy knives of the Texans" did such remarkable work in mixing the "hair, brains and blood" of the Yankees, they must have done it to the wounded, to wounded men asking for quarter, and not in any hand-to-hand conflict. And nearly so of the well-rounded phrase relative to the muzzle of the Southern rifle crossed on the Northern bayonet. Such assertions are brilliant efforts on the part of writers to give interest to a subject concerning whose true character they knew nothing.

Another correspondent embellishes his description of the battle with the assertion that during the occasional lull in the thunderous roar of the artillery, the shrieks and execrations of the wounded could be heard rising up from the deep ravines through which had passed the currents of the battle. Very pretty, but all bosh. Wounded men never shriek—never execrate in tones that can be heard any distance. A dozen surgeons have assured me that in all their experience during this war they have never known any such thing as "shrieking"—groans are plentiful, nothing else.

In battles such as we are afflicted with in this section, when the opposing forces reach within forty or fifty yards of each other, one party or the other is sure to yield the ground. The only case of any one killed by a bayonet thrust in the battle of Shiloh, was that of one man found in a tent. He was probably sick or asleep and in that condition was killed by a stab from behind. Thus much for the Cairo war correspondents.

Since my last we have been stationed at this place without having made any changes of importance. One reason of the delay is, that since Sunday noon it has rained as hard and steadily as though it had not rained here before in a century, and is now about to let us have the aqueous accumulations of that period. It rains easily in this country, and with little or no preparation. You retire at tattoo with the crescent moon and myriads of stars looking down calmly through the green leaves from an unclouded sky—an hour later and the rain patters musically against your tent, which it will not fail to continue doing for the next 24 hours.

The country between here and Corinth is composed of high ridges, between which lie bottomless swamps, varying from fifty yards to a full mile in width. Almost impassable at all times, these sloughs are particularly so after a short rain; hence it is that every one has to be bridged before they can be crossed. As our line of battle is not less than seven or eight miles in length, it can easily be imagined that the advance is necessarily of the slowest and most tedious character.

Frequently the various roads are blocked for miles by artillery wagons or provision trains fast in the mud. Starting for a certain point, however near, one is not at all positive when he will reach it—possibly in an hour, quite as likely in half a day. Trains going to the river for supplies needed immediately sometimes return the next day, but quite as frequently do not get back in a week.

Last Saturday afternoon, while the cannonading was going on at Farmington between Gen. POPE and the advance of the enemy, we had quite a stampede at this place. Quite a number of artillery and other officers had congregated at the hospitable quarters of Major CAVENDER, of the First Missouri Artillery. Everybody had commenced drinking confusion to BEAUREGARD, and had just begun to taste a most excellent article of fluid (whose title is similar to that of the house of Bourbon,) when the heavy detonations of artillery came rolling like a thunder-storm over the woods.

Arms suddenly became rigid, and eyes fixed in astonishment. One gentleman found his voice, and had said as much as "What in ——," when a tremendous volley of small arms broke upon the air, from a ravine not a hundred yards distant.

Away went drinking cups, contents and all, and away, like chaff struck by a whirlwind, went the officers, including your correspondent, who probably untied a mule, mounted it, and had the spurs well at work in less time than similar feats were ever performed during the present war. In next to no time, the officers were all at their posts, batteries were manned, and the expected enemy anxiously looked for.

No enemy came, and the alarm soon subsided. The cannonading was found to proceed from POPE, while the volley turned out to be fired by a regiment of sharpshooters, who went down in the ravine to empty their rifles. Much good Bourbon, and much valuable breath were lost by this unceremonious breaking up of a most social and patriotic gathering.

At present the columns of Gens. W. T. and T. W. SHERMAN and HURLBURT are some two miles in advance of Monterey—the first-named being on the right, and the last on the left of the advance. Four days' rations are being prepared by the balance of the column of attack, which will probably move forward to-morrow. The advance of this wing (the right) is now within six miles of Corinth; and hence the conflict cannot long be delayed.

FARMINGTON, Friday, May 9.

As matters were getting rather dull on the right wing, I concluded yesterday to take a trip over to the left, and see what is being done by the army under Gen. POPE. The route from the right wing to the left was said to be about six miles in length, and of a character easily traced.

I started after breakfast, with the intention of returning in time for supper, in which laudable design I succeeded to the extent of being able, by hard labor, to reach Gen. POPE's headquarters just before dark. A more horrible road between any two points was never known, and probably never will be.

This morning the whole army under Gen. POPE took one day's rations, and started to "feel" of the enemy. The advance of the forces has been encamped on the Hamburgh and Corinth road, at a point two miles on the east side of Farmington. At the time POPE drove the rebels from this place, he did not occupy it, but withdrew his forces for two miles, leaving pickets close to the town. The rebel outposts were just on the other side, leaving the town a sort of neutral ground, not trespassed upon by either party. For several days things remained in this position, varied, so far as the pickets are concerned, by these gentlemen crawling around the town through the woods to exchange compliments and shots. The conversations were frequent, but not generally either instructive or brilliant, being mostly confined to remarks having a tendency to asperse the geneology of the respective parties. The shooting was quite as destitute of great results as the conversations—breath was wasted in the one case and powder and lead in the other—"nobody hurt."

This morning, soon after sunrise, the Divisions of STANLY, PAINE, GRANGER and HAMILTON, started in the direction of Corinth, GRANGER taking the lead, with about 5,000 cavalry, and HAMILTON, with an immense number of batteries and four heavy Parrot siege guns, bringing up the rear as a reserve.

Farmington was reached without adventure, and then the cavalry was started in small bodies in every direction. In the meantime the main body came up and started toward Corinth, STANLY's Division taking the left and PAINE's the right, the former going a little south of the direct road to BEAUREGARD's stronghold, the latter going straight at it. HAMILTON, at the same time, formed his column of reserves across the east end of the place, with batteries upon every height and supporting infantry behind the brow of every hill, and within the shelter of every piece of timber.

So bad were the roads, and so slow the movements of such a large body of troops, that it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before the preparations were completed, and the respective bodies *en route* for their various destinations. I do not know what orders were given to the commanders, but suppose that each was in general directed to proceed cautiously forward, feeling for the enemy, in order to obtain at once a knowledge of the country and the positions of the rebels.

A battalion of the Second Iowa Cavalry, (Col. ELLIOT), under command of Major LOWE, was ordered to proceed down a road which leads nearly southeast from Farmington, and reaches the railroad running from Corinth, at a point some four miles from the former place. The gallant Iowans started off in handsome style, and soon after entered the timber and disappeared. About two hours after, they came back, looking considerably the "worse for wear"—very much, in fact, as a good-looking, well-dressed individual would appear after indulging in a rough-and-tumble free fight, of two hours' duration, with a crowd of Mississippi raftsmen. They came in by squads, some with their heads tied up in handkerchiefs, some with their unprotected locks tossed loosely by the unmannerly winds—all in a plight which indicated that something had happened.

I soon gathered the particulars. After leaving Farmington, they had proceeded along the road they were directed to follow without meeting anybody for some two or three miles. Suddenly they came upon a squad of the rebel videttes, to whom they gave vigorous chase, with a result which showed that, as to wind and bottom, there was but little difference between rebels running and Nationals chasing. Within half a mile of the railroad the pursuing party halted, and, leaving a small party to act as pickets, they retraced their steps toward Farmington.

Entirely unsuspicious of any scurvy tricks upon the part of the chivalry, they were slowly pushing ahead through a muddy bottom, when, suddenly, they were astonished by receiving the contents of some eight hundred rifles and shot-guns from the dense, impenetrable undergrowth which lined both sides of the road.

Such an event, especially if wholly unexpected, is calculated to very seriously disturb anyone's self-possession, and it had precisely that effect in the present case. Such a place is the better the sooner it is evacuated, a fact which Iowa was not slow to perceive, and act upon. Revolvers came out as spurs went in, and then, to music which rang out from pistol and carbine, they hurried from this most undesirable spot.

One Lieutenant was surrounded by the yelling and exultant rebels; in another instant a half dozen of his faithful followers turned, and with their whirling sabres cleared a lane to his side, through which he bounded, and the next moment, followed by a shower of lead, turned a bend in the road and was free.

How many were killed and how many taken prisoners in this little *emeute*, is not yet known. The loss will not probably prove to be as serious as was at first supposed.

The other bodies of cavalry proceeded in various directions, meeting rebels at every turn, and having an interesting and exciting time in chasing them as near Corinth as anticipations of masked batteries and other secession man-traps would permit. The casualties were very few, amounting in all on our side to not more than three killed, among whom, as is rumored, is Major APPLEY, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, shot through the head just below his right eye.

STANLEY and PAINE proceeded cautiously ahead till they reached within about two miles of Corinth, when they first woke up the enemy in force. Upon a ridge, covered by a peach orchard, the rebels had a four-gun battery, from which they opened fire as STANLEY's skirmishers came upon an opposite ridge a short distance away. The main body of the division was led into the ravine, where they comfortably disposed themselves to rest, while the enemy passed the time in vigorously shelling a point some thousand yards or so beyond them. After the character of the ground was well examined, the Division was drawn off and marched back to Farmington. They had scarcely left, when the rebels discovered that they had been firing too high. Accordingly, they altered their range, and five minutes after our troops were out, they commenced dropping shells, with admirable precision, into the very spot occupied by the Nationals, and which they continued doing for two hours after the last Yankee had left the vicinity. The casualties on our side were very few—that of the enemy is of course unknown.

Gen. PAYNE, on the right of STANLEY, also woke up some rebel guns, whose position he ascertained, together with the character of the surrounding country, (composed mainly of bottomless swamps,) and then withdrew, having sustained a very inconsiderable loss.

When the firing first commenced on STANLEY's Division, Dr. THRALL, Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, returned a short distance to hurry up an assistant with his instruments, after which he was not seen. It is supposed that he was captured by some rebel horsemen, who were not long before seen in the immediate vicinity. He was a very talented man, and will be deeply regretted, both as a gentleman and a surgeon, by every man in his regiment.

This afternoon the telegraph was completed to a house in Farmington, in which Gen. POPE will to-morrow take up his quarters. This evening all the troops have returned to camp except two brigades, which are bivouacked at Farmington.

Several rebel deserters came in to-day, all of whom gave BEAUREGARD's force at about 100,000 men, who, they say, are prepared for a desperate resistance.

The reconnoissance to-day has been successful, so far as giving us an exact knowledge of the country is concerned, while, considering the opposition it encountered, the losses are remarkably small.

Gen. TYLER, of Connecticut, has assumed command of the Second Brigade of STANLEY's Division, formerly commanded by Col. JOHN GROESBECK, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio.

The weather here is now delightful. Strawberries are in great abundance and nearly ripe—the peach trees are loaded down with fruit, already half grown. The farmers are planting nothing—many have left their homes, others have remained, but are generally in a thoroughly destitute condition. One family near here, consisting of a man, his wife, two sisters and nine children, represented to Gen. STANLEY to-day that they were in a starving condition, not having had a particle to eat in two days. Rations were given them, and as long as the army remains in the vicinity they will be supported by the Government. Every house in Farmington, save one, is deserted, the inhabitants having left for Dixie to escape the dread presence of the Northern Hessians. The whole country is fast becoming a desert, and will become completely so if the rebellion be not speedily ended.

Cotton is found in considerable quantities, for which purchasers are paying the owners from 8 to 10 cents in gold per pound.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Storm—Distinguished Visitors—Affairs in Norfolk—Trade Regulations There, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 15.
via BALTIMORE, Friday, May 16.

A cold northeast wind, accompanied with a rain storm, has set in.

In consequence of the storm there is no dispatch to Cherrystone this afternoon.

Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES, and Attorney-General BATES arrived here this morning, and proceeded to Norfolk with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH.

Gen. WOOL also visited Norfolk to-day. All is quiet there.

Orders have been issued by Gen. WOOL prohibiting the sale or distribution of newspapers in Norfolk or the surrounding country; also prohibiting the transportation there of supplies or merchandise of any kind, whether by sutlers or otherwise; and also prohibiting officers, soldiers and citizens from visiting the city except on business connected with the troops belonging to the Department of Virginia.

We understand that the embargo upon travel to Fortress Monroe from Baltimore will soon be removed, and free transit to and fro resumed.

Adams Express Company having secured a location, will open an office in Norfolk to-day.

Lieut. CARNCROSS, one of the most useful members of the Staff of Gen. WOOL, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

STRASBURGH, Friday, May 16.

A continuous stream of Union residents of the valley are pouring into town, under the mistaken belief that our army is retreating, and a knowledge that detachments of rebel cavalry are visiting every farm-house, impressing all males between fifteen and sixty.

The Secessionists along the route to Harrisonburgh say that JACKSON will not attempt to follow us.

Yesterday afternoon a band of about 300 mounted guerrillas made a dash on the railroad guard beyond Front Royal, and killed one and took fourteen prisoners, all belonging to the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania.

The railroad bridge, 50 feet high and 350 feet long, over the north fork of the Shenandoah was completed to-night. The track will be laid and trains will pass to-morrow forenoon. The work was constructed in forty hours, under the superintendence of G. W. NAGLE, Government bridge-builder.

All is quiet in front to-night. It is currently reported that MILROY and SCHENK are in occupation of Staunton.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Prizes Captured on the South Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 16.

The Navy Department has information that on the 1st inst., Acting Volunteer Lieut. NICKELS, of the *Onward*, dispatched Acting-Master SLEEPER in his vessel's launch in chase of the schooner *Sarah*, about 100 tons burden, endeavoring to run the blockade of Bull's Bay on the coast of South Carolina. Her crew thereupon ran her ashore and burned her, themselves escaping.

On the 6th, the United States gunboat *Ottawa* captured the rebel schooner *C. C. Pinckney* from Charleston, for Nassau, with ninety-four bales of cotton, resin, &c.

On the night of the 8th, the *Alabama* ran a schooner on shore at Light-House Inlet. Next day, the *Pocahontas* endeavored to get to her, but could not as she was under protection of the guns of the shore batteries.

LATE EVENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

A Tribute to the Conspicuous Gallantry of Hooker's and Kearney's Divisions.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

Interesting Details from Our Own Correspondents.

CAMP 19 MILES FROM WILLIAMSBURGH, May 11.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Without waiting further for official reports which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimony to the splendid conduct of HOOKER's and KEARNEY's Divisions, under command of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, in the battle of Williamsburgh. Their bearing was worthy of veterans. HOOKER's Division for hours gallantly withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers with very heavy loss. KEARNEY's arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the day, and came most gallantly into action. I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other commands, and do not wish to do injustice to them by mentioning them now. If I had had the full information I now have in regard to the troops above named when I first telegraphed, they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and I shall rejoice to do full justice to all engaged.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

THE VICTORY AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE PART TAKEN BY HOOKER'S BRIGADE AND THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

CAMP AT WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Our victory before Williamsburgh, judging from the accounts in newspapers which have come to hand, as late as May 8, has been by far too lightly estimated. It was no ordinary achievement, and the record to be made will prove that it was a daring, desperate and sanguinary struggle. From the first the engagement promised a victory for the rebel arms, and but for the astonishing perseverance and energy of Gen. HOOKER, and the persistency and bravery of his First Brigade, would have so resulted. The delay of a few moments in the advance of our reinforcements would have consummated our defeat.

The march of Sunday from Yorktown, by this gallant Brigade, which was in advance, was not concluded until 11 o'clock at night, when the troops halted in a clearing in the woods, about two miles from the enemy. At daylight, next morning, the march was resumed, and notwithstanding the rain, which had been falling heavily since 2 o'clock A. M., the men sprang to arms with cheerful alacrity at the first summons. At 5½ o'clock we came in sight of the enemy's principal fortification, directly in front of us, and commanding the road, across which it was built, while fort after fort stretched away to the right, to the left, and far into the distant background.

Immediately before us, and stretching away to the right and left of the road, was a large field of felled timber and brush, and beyond a plain extending for miles and checkered with breastworks, forts and rifle-pits. On coming in sight of the enemy, the brigade was deployed into the woods and through the fallen trees to the right of the fort, and were instantly engaged by the rebels. We had no artillery with us, its advance being slow on account of the bad state of the roads. The enemy commenced shelling us soon after coming into the field, and though the iron missiles flew thick and fast, we held our position unflinching and unbroken. It was soon ascertained that the enemy were lurking in the woods and brush in front of us, and skirmishing parties were immediately deployed by regiments, and frequently relieved by others, in order to keep the troops fresh as possible, and to enable us to retain our position until the artillery should come up and reinforcements arrive.

The enemy were found to be in heavy numbers against us in the woods—probably four to one—and when the Eleventh Massachusetts, under Col. BLAISDELL, engaged them in the centre, they found themselves subjected to a galling fire from every bush and tree, but with unbroken ranks his brave men followed him, loading, firing and charging with a cool and deliberate calmness. On, on, step by step, this seemingly invincible regiment pressed its way in unshaltered phalanx, through ditch and swamp and mire, mounting the enemy's vast barricade, and driving before them the skulking foe, with a force which completely overcame all opposition. It was the first of a like series of exploits consummated by this regiment during the day, and the General Commanding took occasion to applaud it on the battle-field.

Suddenly a regiment filed out in front of the advancing Eleventh, bearing a flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and the enemy was allowed to approach within speaking distance, when the inquiry was made by them, "What regiment are you?" Without answering the inquiry, the same requisition was made upon the enemy, who replied, "We're the Eighth Alabama." "And we're the Eleventh Massachusetts," was the rejoinder. "Then you're the d—d sons of —— we want!" and the white flag was instantly thrown down, and a volley of musketry poured into them along their whole line, killing and wounding several of our men. The Eleventh, with renewed impulse, immediately charged upon the treacherous horde, and sent them flying into the woods, where they were shot down and bayoneted at our mercy. The Eleventh were soon relieved, and at 9½ o'clock the cheering and shouting of the men in the rear told us our artillery were coming up.

It proved to be Company H, of the regulars, with a battery of six pieces, who immediately advanced to the front, near the open plain, while SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, coming up, deployed into the woods on the left, where they found a numerous enemy endeavoring to turn our left flank. The enemy at the same time were constantly throwing new troops into the field, and were pressing heavily upon the First Brigade at the right—so heavily, indeed, that symptoms of faltering were apparently manifest in one or two regiments; and one, which I will not mention, was retreating rapidly to the rear, when the Eleventh Massachusetts again took position among them, and stayed the tide which was swelling against it, and threatening seriously the fortunes of the day. The Second New-Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, had done fearful execution, and suffered severely, especially the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.

For four hours had this Brigade now held in check the enemy, and the bravery displayed has but little rivalry. The odds against them was fearful, and was swelling alarmingly every moment. Col. BLAISDELL was sent with a detachment of seven companies of his regiment to request Gen. SUMNER, who with a large force, was lying about three miles from the scene of action, and to scour the woods in the rear.

On the approach of our battery the enemy threw out in front of the road a large force of cavalry to charge upon it; but were deterred, probably, through ignorance of the small force we held in reserve. Our guns immediately engaged the fort, and, in a measure, succeeded in drawing the enemy's fire from our infantry, which was now becoming most energetically engaged. It was apparent the enemy's force greatly exceeded ours, and that not only the woods, but the fallen timber, were filled with rebel sharpshooters and infantry. Still the struggle progressed, while many a doubtful eye glanced anxiously back in the vain hope of discovering the reinforcements which should long hours before have reached us. The rain still poured down in torrents. The enemy were every moment growing bolder, fiercer and more numerous, and, in one or two instances, evidence was afforded that the courage and strength of some of our troops were wavering.

Our batteries, which had up to this time (about 4½ o'clock,) been hotly firing, suddenly found themselves in danger of being surrounded, and left their pieces, which were seized upon by the enemy. Adjt. Simon P. Currier, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, who was in command of the left wing of that regiment, with the Colonel on the right, rushed from their position on the right, and with a most daring charge drove the enemy from the guns, but not until they had succeeded in spiking one of the pieces. They were held in check by this little force until the guns could be charged with grape and canister, which was poured into the enemy with terrible effect. But the ammunition was soon exhausted, and our artillery could no longer hold in check the advance of the enemy along the road. The horses were cut loose and killed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and the guns for a time abandoned, but were held against the enemy by the Eleventh, until relieved by another battery. The ammunition of one or two of our infantry regiments was also so nearly expended that but two or three rounds remained, when a supply at length came struggling forward through the mud.

The firing was now becoming hotter and hotter and hotter, and the New-Jersey Brigade, which had arrived and engaged the enemy on the left of the road, began to fall back foot by foot, but with faces to the front and firing desperately as they retreated. The woods were swarming with rebels. Still no sounds of reinforcements broke on our ears. The Eleventh Massachusetts was again called upon to support the left, which was giving way before the superior force opposed to them. The officers soon, however, restored confidence—a confidence in which themselves had little faith, beyond sustaining good order until they could withdraw or be reinforced. The Eleventh at last struggled up to the scene of the doubtful conflict on the left, and with a charge and shout they rushed upon the foe, who in turn broke and ran in disordered masses. But they, too, quickly rallied and surged back upon us. It was now half past 4, and the chances were everywhere against us, and our dead and wounded were swelling in numbers rapidly. Gen. Sumner had sent up no reinforcements, though hours had passed since word had been forwarded him, and he lay within cannon shot of the battle; and to add to our darkening prospects, it was discovered that the enemy were stealing silently and cautiously around our left flank, and had nearly accomplished that purpose, when the Eleventh Massachusetts, which was stationed at the extreme left, by a quick, unexpected and skillful manœuvre, threw themselves bravely against the head of the strong column, which recoiled, suffering terribly from the unexpected shock. Twice had this gallant regiment, headed by its cool, keen-sighted and vigilant Colonel, preserved the fortune of our arms during this bloody affray.

Gen. Hooker displayed a valor and energy which had a wonderful effect upon his troops. He was everywhere among the bravest and foremost, inspiring his men with his own indomitable courage. For two hours the battle raged with impetuous fury. The enemy were throwing into our devoted ranks shot and shell in rapid succession, while their infantry were constantly receiving reinforcements. The woods appeared like one vast rebel beehive. Heavy firing at length broke upon our ears upon the right of our line, and the hasty and broken flight of the enemy along this wing told us that reinforcements had arrived and were pitching in vigorously. Gens. Kearney and Heintzelman had arrived, and cheer upon cheer rent the air.

It was now 4½ o'clock, and still the fighting on the left continued fiercely; and it was not until night that the enemy were driven from their chosen and formidably protected field behind their fortifications and into Williamsburgh. The rout was complete, and the hard-contested field our own. Their retreat began immediately and continued throughout the night, and when morning broke no living sign of the enemy was visible in our immediate vicinity.

Our prisoners, some four hundred in number, represented no less than thirty-five different regiments, which plainly shows that, up to 4½ o'clock, our little force of 10,000 were opposed by not less than 32,000 rebels. They were representatives of nearly all the seceding States. Many of them, when taken, had on our uniforms, and some wore our New-Jersey knapsacks, which indicates that our dead were plundered. The enemy were sadly in need of clothing, and were the filthiest looking men ever seen together in one army.

From the best information I have been enabled to gain, it appears that had we not pressed so closely upon the enemy's rear, this battle would not have occurred. But five thousand had been left of the rebel army of eighty thousand to guard the rear, but Gen. Jo. Johnson, hearing the firing at a distance of ten miles, sent back at least twenty-seven thousand reinforcements, and these were held in check at least an hour and a half by our gallant First Brigade, under Gen. Hooker.

Prisoners are being continually sent back into Williamsburgh, which is now occupied by this same First Brigade, under Gen. Grover. Thirty were sent in to-day, among whom were two or three officers. Upward of 1,000 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. Seven hundred of the rebels were found upon the field, and buried the day succeeding the battle. The loss on our side, though heavy, will not reach that number.

Gen. Grover has been appointed Military Governor of Williamsburgh.

ARGUS.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—BARBARISM OF THE REBELS—THE LOSS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Camp at Williamsburgh, Va.,
Saturday, April 10, 1862.

The battle-field at this place, on the morning of the second day following, presented a most sickening spectacle. Hundreds of men, friends and foes, mangled and horribly disfigured, lay dead and even dying, heaped in groups of six or eight, awaiting burial, and scattered about promiscuously among the trees and brush. One, a rebel, hung dangling in shreds in a tree-top, where he met his fate by a shell bursting as it entered his body from his own artillery. Large circles of clotted blood lay around the trunks of the trees, while close beside, the newly-filled grave marked the resting-place of the victim. The enemy were buried with no preparation in trenches, while our own men were carefully wrapped in blankets and tents and tenderly laid to rest. Horses lay dead thickly strewn over the plain, killed by the bursting shells and bullets.

In one of the forts was found a dying wretch, striving with his shattered arms to gather over him the mud in which he lay, spurning all proffered kindness, and hissing from his disfigured lips vengeance upon the Yankees. Forty dead rebels were found in and about the principal fort. Lieut.-Col. Irwin, in command of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, and formerly United States Senator from that State, was found dead upon the field, pierced with bullets. Major Ireges, of the Eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, who was taken prisoner after being wounded, was found upon the field. His brains had been knocked out by the merciless foe. Other acts of barbarous atrocity, too revolting to record, were practiced upon our soldiers who fell into their hands. Among the rebel dead was a young Indian, of most beautiful features. He lay by the roadside, with his long, black, glossy hair waving in the wind, pierced in his naked breast by three buckshot and a ball, which is by far the most fatal of any musket ammunition used in the service. A great majority of those killed were found to have been shot in the head and breast. Two were found lying side by side, each having the other's bayonet plunged through his body.

For nearly half a mile in the woods, which are remarkably clear of underbrush, the soil is dotted with graves. The trees are scarred with bullet-marks, and broken and shattered by shells and shot, while the ground is strewn in every direction with clothing, knapsacks, haversacks, cartridge-boxes and other trappings of the soldier. In one small sapling, no larger around than a man's wrist, I counted twelve distinct bullet-holes, within a range of six feet from the ground, larger trees being perforated in proportion. Muskets and rifles lay loosely about, or piled in huge stacks in hundreds, some of which were bent, and twisted, and shattered, and even pierced by cannon-shot and bullet. Everything indicated that this battle was the most desperate of any yet recorded in this campaign.

From reports handed in it appears that previous estimates of our loss in killed and wounded have been too light by far. Twenty-five hundred is not far from the correct number, being about one-fifth more than that sustained by the enemy. Very many of our wounded have since died, and many more will never again see their northern homes.

The morning after the battle, the picture upon the road leading from Yorktown hither, presented a succession of the most exciting scenes. Wagons upset, ammunition teams, provision trains, camp and garrison equipages, cavalry, artillery and infantry, struggled along the miry road in a confused and tumultuous mass throughout the entire day; then came the stragglers from the ranks, and the minor pharaphernalia of camp necessities and conveniencies.

Here comes a stubbed Dutchman, waddling through the mud with ponderous knapsack, and who has been detained in the rear by his "leetle tog," which pants along in fidelity by his side. Another, with a cast of intellect and bearing which denote an acquaintance with more refined duties, comes along with a small pig strung upon a pole, and laid across his shoulders. Ambulances are coming down from the advance and pressing their way to the rear, bearing many a disabled soldier to the hospitals at Yorktown, unable to find room nearer the field of battle, while many a poor wounded fellow, for want of convenance, slips unnoticed, faint and faltering, through the tangled mass, or falling from a momentary weakness, drags himself to the roadside, and stretches himself out beneath the weeping skies, where he finds, perhaps, a shadowy shelter beneath the great-coat of some Samaritan soldier who goes in pity past.

Such glimpses as these are caught in the crowd, which slowly and with constant interruption, toiled onward to and from the field of battle.

It is a week to-day since Gen. McClellan's army commenced their march from before Yorktown, and day and night since the roads have been crowded with teams, divisions, brigades, cavalry and artillery, who are pressing forward to join the advance on the banks of the Chickahominy River, about 12 miles from here. The First Brigade of Gen. Hooker's Division, under the command of Gen. Grover, and which behaved so gallantly in the late battle, are resting in the rear of the town, and well do the brave men merit their repose. It will be remembered this brigade has been under the enemy's fire all the past Winter, at Budd's Ferry, Maryland.

ARGUS.

GEN. PECK AND HIS BRIGADE.

Fort Magruder, before Williamsburgh, Va.,
Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

Just after closing my letter to you on the 4th, we received marching orders, and at 3 P. M. moved off—the weather fine, the roads indescribably bad. The troops forced their way through the mud nine or ten miles, leaving our ammunition and baggage train sticking in the mud along the road, halted a little after dark, and lay down on the wet ground. A heavy rain set in, completely drenching everything. At daylight we moved on, without waiting for meat, bread or baggage, made a forced march of about ten miles further. The mud and wet blankets on the overloaded men were too much for any but the very strongest, and many gave out or lingered behind from very exhaustion. Our brigade was far back in the long line when the cannon several miles in advance told us the head of the column was up with the enemy. We pressed on, and soon came to a large plantation with light quicksand soil, through which it was most difficult to move our artillery or even to march our men without halting. We forced our way over the opening to the centre of the long line in action. Heintzelman was blazing away on the right, and Hooker on the left, with rather a weak fire in the centre, which Gen. Peck was ordered to support. We dashed into the woods, and met the skirmishers falling back. We passed over roads cut by the enemy, the exact range of which they well understood, and into which they sent the shot and shell. After a mile and a half of woods we came to another similar slash; and then beyond and directly in our front stood the red banks of Fort Magruder, filled with his rebel army, under the command of Gen. Johnston. We worked up to the slash, took the borders of the woods and opened fire. The rebels, feeling the effects renewed their efforts. A park of artillery, in the front, belched out their fire and thunder, the rifle pits sent their leaden messengers from a cleared space in front of the fort, over which the cannon were playing; and close up to the slash a stockade—a most formidable breastwork, lined with infantry, at short range—showered in the bullets. Arranging for such a contest, under such a fire, with hungry and tired out troops, was no easy matter. But it was soon done—quickly and well done. Several times the enemy, perfectly understanding the ground, rushed up and attempted to drive us back. But Peck's Brigade "had taken their stand, away down South in Dixie," and would not go back. The very cunning of the enemy helped to defeat themselves and shield us. Two to three rods of this heavy pine forest gave us a vast protection and shelter, and a splendid chance for bush fighting. Before we fairly got into action, the enemy made a bold dash upon the battery under Gen. Hooker, just to our left, and actually carried it. Every horse was killed. But Hooker's men rallied. Peck's Brigade gave them a cross fire that sent them skulking to their pits. For a short time their fire was slackened. Then, as if they would be revenged for their loss, they gather all their force and dash at us again. From the nature of the ground we could bring no battery to our aid. It was a difficult matter, even for a good horse, to work his way through the swamp, and we had to depend entirely on our infantry. And well it worked. Never did green troops behave better. The crashing and falling timber, the pattering of the balls, as they came glancing from tree to tree, made it a most fearful place to stay, and in truth I must say for you, now that I am not afraid of the truth, there were several times indications that our boys would feel a little safer to put more of those trees in front of them. On one occasion this was so apparent that our little General jumped off from old *Topsey*, leaving him in the tangled brush, and, revolver in hand, rushed forward, calling on the men to hold every inch of their ground. They immediately rallied, recovered their ground, and held it until the last cartridge had been fired, and the infantry and rifle pits of the enemy grew dim in the twilight. As night came on we held the centre of the battle-field, but without a round of ammunition. But there had been enough. The rebels were willing to quit, and did quit under cover of darkness. Fresh troops with ammunition were moved up to the front, and lay on their arms. We fell back a few rods, built camp fires, dried our drenched clothes, chatted over our day's work, and prepared for another to-day. Horses and mules were sent off to bring up ammunition. All lay down and slept soundly, having a few pine bushes for beds, to keep us above water, and the pine knots to dry out the soaking rain that continued until morning.

We were all up before daylight, and all ready for a breakfast or a fight; but we had neither—the commissary stores not having come up and the rebels having run away. Peck's Brigade having done the handsome thing yesterday, marched upon the bloody field, the dead lying thick in ditch, in pits, and in the midst of the fallen timber. The fort, the fields, and the roads for miles, were strewn with dead men and horses. It was a sight to see. The rain had ceased, the battle was over, and the sun came out warm and lovely as May. Look up and away, the fields were green and the forests blooming and beautiful. But look to the ground, how many noble forms lay there cut, mangled, and cold in death. Thousands went peering through the woods picking up the dead and wounded left on the field, when darkness closed the fight.

I will not describe the scene where the death-struggle for Hooker's Battery occurred. Take the bloodiest spot in our battles—that is its description.

I must close by saying to the friends of Gen. Peck, at home and elsewhere, he has not disappointed them in his valuable military experience and soldierly conduct yesterday, under most trying circumstances. He was cool and pluck to the backbone, and has done honor to himself, as you will hear long before this reaches you, if justice is done—for he held the field, turned a defeat into a victory, protected his own command, and hurt more of the enemy than any other Brigadier in the fight.

X.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WHO WAS ENGAGED.

Williamsburgh, Va., Thursday, May 8, 1862.

We have had rather a severe affair. It was only by good fortune that Hooker's Division was saved from a Bull Run panic. They had stood, after a fashion, from after 9 until near 3 o'clock, when Gen. Kearney came up. It was by accident that he did so, for all in this army is favoritism, intrigue and confusion. Gen. Heintzelman, as stupid as antediluvian, although perhaps not a coward, keeps awfully at a distance from balls. He had given Gen. Kearney, on the 4th inst., such confused and half-way orders, that having gone off and left him in doubt, Gen. Kearney broke up camp at 4 P. M., and marched through Yorktown, and encamped three and a half miles beyond, only to get a sure command to halt. In like manner the next day he was left without orders, when, for the security of Gen. McClellan's plans, he sent back to let him know where he was, and the reply came "to go on." Heintzelman forgot him *in toto*. Gen. Kearney moved about 9 A. M., but soon came on masses of troops and endless baggage, that had gone ahead the preceding day, intercepting his division from Hooker's. Gen. Sumner gave him orders to push through—almost an impossibility—still, it was accomplished at last. His command got into action near 3 P. M. All was craven fear around. Hooker had lost all but seven cannon, several companies had been taken prisoners, bodily, and he himself was driven back. Cartridges had given out, and all but a few staunch fellows refused to fight, while the enemy was encouraged, and rained fire from their rifle-pits, abattis and forts. Kearney's division entered the fight awfully fatigued, and from the first made the enemy see that they would take no denial to advance: but it was slow and rather desperate work forcing the abattis—the easy ones skulking, and the fewer bold ones having been fearfully cut up. Gen. Kearney, the only officer mounted, (except those of his Staff, whom he did not expose any more than he could help,) was a sure mark, as he cheered the men, springing his bay charger over the timber, or worrying him through it.

The night saw us victorious, and in as calm possession of the field as a cold, drizzly rain would allow supperless, blanketless men to be. We bivouacked on the field. Gen. Kearney, on going into the fight, had taken off his India-rubber cape that he might be the more easily recognized by those he had to order, and in the confusion he was unable to find it again, so he camped with the rest of us by a splendid fire made from the logs, which had protected the enemy during the fight. The General made five charges on that day; and more than all, had to do it, for the enemy were as arrogant as our friends of Hooker's Division were chop-fallen; and, in fact, they had had a long fight of it, although they blundered in most stupidly.

Gen. Hooker lost two of his Aids—one a charming youth of 19, a marked character, who left West Point expressly to join him in the field, and who has acted ever since as his private aid. He lies buried in a lovely spot, an old Virginia church-yard.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. BIRNEY.

Headquarters Birney's Brigade, Kearney's Division, Camp near Williamsburgh,
Va., May 6, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that after a wearisome march of six hours on yesterday, through deep mud and drenching rain, my brigade being heavily burdened with knapsacks, haversacks and shelter-tents, I received an order from Gen. Kearney to relieve the troops under my command from all incumbrances, and move forward to the scene of action, some three miles distant, as rapidly as possible. Leaving under guard all incumbrances, the brigade, although jaded and wearied, moved forward as rapidly as the roads would permit. On nearing the front, by order of Gen. Heintzelman, through Capt. McKeever, I detached the Third and Fourth Maine Regiments, and proceeded with the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York Regiments to the front. When I reached the front, under Gen. Kearney's orders, I deployed the Thirty-eighth and right wing of the Fortieth New-York Regiments to the right of the road, and relieved, opportunely, fragments of regiments that had been in the fight. They marched steadily to the front, and drove the enemy, after a furious contest, from the woods. They fell back over fallen timber, and opened a destructive fire from rifle-pits. They were supported by their batteries, which poured a well aimed and destructive fire into our ranks. The Thirty-eighth and right wing of Fortieth New-York behaved nobly, and maintained their position. During the contest, the Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, under Col. Ward, were ordered to charge down the main road in advance of the Michigan regiments, and, piercing the enemy's centre, to carry the rifle pits by the flank, and the left wing of Col. Riley's regiment, (Fortieth New-York,) were ordered in like manner to follow the Thirty-eighth New-York, to take the enemy in the rear. I sent with this wing Capt. Mindel, of my Staff, and under Gen. Kearney's presence he led them to the dangerous position assigned them. Capt. Gesner, of the left wing, and Capt. Mindel, behaved well under the terrible fire that greeted them, and led the brave officers and men under them gallantly and worthily. Night coming on, put an end to the pursuit, and, amidst the darkness and rain, we waited the morning. During the night the Third and Fourth Maine regiments, that had been, previous to the contest, detached by order of Gen. Heintzelman, reported to me for duty in front, and by order of Gen. Kearney, I moved them to the front, to relieve the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York regiments. I pushed them on the enemy's works, found them deserted, and troops to the left of us in possession. My brigade has lost several gallant officers and many brave men in this contest. Annexed you will find a list of killed, wounded and missing.

Where so much gallantry was displayed, it is difficult to select the most deserving of notice. To Col. Ward, Capts. Mindel and Gesner, fell the good fortune to lead the most important charges, and they were well supported by the gallant officers and men under them. Col. Riley maintained well his position, and executed the orders with coolness and efficiency. The loss of the rebels in front of my regiment was terrible; those that remained on the ground, some forty, were decently buried. The Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, or "Scott Life Guard," preserved well the high reputation it gained for gallantry at Bull Run, and although in that engagement and in this it has lost fifteen officers and one-third of its members, it is still ready to devote the balance to support our flag. I ask that Congress will, by special resolution, authorize this regiment to place upon its flag, "Bull Run" and "Williamsburgh," and the Fortieth New-York, or Mozart Regiment, "Williamsburgh." I trust that the General commanding division, seeing how well two of my regiments carried out his orders, will never hesitate to rely on my brigade.

Lieut.-Col. Strong, Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, deserves special mention for his gallant conduct. His wound, although disabling him, I am happy to report is not mortal, and he will be soon returned to his regiment. I am, yours truly,

D. B. BIRNEY, Brigadier-General.

Lieut. W. G. Sturges, A. A. General, Kearney's Division.

A RECONNOISSANCE UP THE MATTAPONY.

VOYAGE OF THE COAST-SURVEY SCHOONER CORWIN —UNION REFUGEES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

In an official report to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Lieutenant-Commanding T. S. Phelps states:

"Upon my second arrival at West Point, at 9½ P. M., Capt. Shankland, of the *Currituck*, reported that he had landed and hoisted the Union flag, and had found about fifty prisoners of the rebels (mostly women and children) living in a horrid condition, in sheds, and without the common necessaries of life. These people were residents of Elizabeth City County, and sent here, by Gen. Magruder, on account of their Union proclivities. I at once decided to remain and hold possession of the place, protect the people, and prevent a further destruction of property by the rebels, until the arrival of the Commanding officer of the Naval Division."

Lieut. Phelps, in the coast-survey steamer *Corwin*, penetrated up the Mattapony, thirty-six miles above West Point, finding white flags hoisted on both shores of the river, and the people generally apparently pleased to see the Union flag once more among them.

THE BATTLE OF WEST POINT.

The Newark *Advertiser* gives a prominent place to a letter dated "on the Pamunkey, May 10," which it says was written by an officer high in command in the First New-Jersey Brigade, who was a witness of what he describes. He writes:

"At 9 A. M., Tuesday, May 6, Franklin's Division steamed from Yorktown, up the York River to West Point, its head, its banks lined with fine farms, dotted with houses, some of them very large, white flags here and there seen waved by the hands of women. Bigler's house, its face almost entirely covered by an *immense* Union flag nailed against it, and a lady seen waving a white flag from a window above it. *The sight was most refreshing!* It was the mill of this gentleman (Bigler) that was seen burning this morning, the work doubtless of the rebels, on account of the Union principles of the proprietor. The division arrived at the head of the river at about 2 o'clock; soon after commenced the descent upon the land.

In consequence of the shallowness of the approach, pontoon boats and scows had to be used. Operations were therefore slow; but all had probably landed by midnight. The rebels did not in the least dispute our landing. Pickets were immediately thrown out into the woods in front, and the roads leading to the landing examined, and trees felled across to obstruct the enemy. The pickets occasionally engaged each other during the night, but we had but two or three men shot. That night few of the officers or men got any sleep.

At 3½ o'clock the next morning the whole division were under arms to meet the rebels; at sunrise, none appearing, they were dismissed. At 5½ o'clock information that the enemy was approaching was received. All the troops turned out again in order of battle, and marched to meet him. The Gosline Zouaves, (Pennsylvania,) New-York Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Maine Fifth were ordered to take the advance; the New-Jersey Brigade, handsomely arranged in battalion in line, formed in column, the *beautiful* colors of each regiment unfurled, following them up as a reserve. The Fourth New-Jersey having in its front a marsh, and immediately on its far side a woods, from which the enemy could fire upon it with advantage, Col. Simpson ordered his fine body of pioneers to throw over the creek a bridge, a work of a few moments, and his regiment, by direction of Col. Taylor, took possession of the woods, and were strongly posted behind a ravine, ready to deliver a telling fire upon the rebels on their first appearance, and the contingency of the Fifth Maine, immediately in front, being driven back. No such contingency, however, occurred.

The firing was very sharp at times, and continued from about 6 A. M. till 2 P. M. The batteries on land and water did effective service in throwing shell, in coöperation with the infantry fire. Hexamer's Battery showed to advantage. We lost in killed and wounded about 125, and about 50 prisoners. The New-Jersey Brigade, being held as a reserve, lost no men. The loss of the enemy is not known, except that a Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Black, (Texas Regular,) and, as it is believed from the statement of the citizens, the graves and the blood, a large number of other officers and men must have been killed and wounded. That evening, the First New-Jersey Brigade relieved the troops in advance, and lay on their arms all night in line of battle, behind a fence, ready to receive the enemy on his approach, to be indicated by the pickets immediately in front. He, however, did not come.

By daylight the next morning the brigade was ordered forward, the First, Second and Third New-Jersey Regiments acting as skirmishers, and the Fourth as a reserve. Our troops swept the ground in their front, and advanced to the hill from which the rebels the day before had attempted to shell our gunboats and transports. Here was found the house of a Mr. Timberlake, from which the family had hastily fled, leaving all their furniture, a mule in the stable, a carriage, cart, poultry, &c., &c., which Col. Taylor told Col. Simpson to occupy. About the grounds could be seen the fragments of shells which had been fired, probably from our gunboats; a tree had its top taken entirely off; near the house was some fresh earth, which, on opening, was found to cover an immense shell which had buried itself deep in the ground and not exploded. The Brigade remained there till about noon, when the First, Second and Third, by direction of Col. Taylor, returned to the landing, and the Fourth remained to picket in the advance during the day and night.

Cols. Taylor and Simpson then reconnoitered the roads around for the purpose of establishing the pickets to the best advantage, one company, A, (Capt. Menes,) being placed in sight of the enemy's picket, some sixty or seventy cavalry. In the afternoon, Col. Simpson not deeming Capt. Menes strong enough, (Major Birney, Quartermaster Herbert, and Chaplain Camp, in company,) advanced forward with Capt. Fetter's Company, K, along the road to Barnansville—when, seeing a large cavalry force approaching, and the probability being they were the enemy, as none of our cavalry had gone out so far, he ordered Fetter to march his company behind the fence and to be ready to give them a volley. This they did in fine style. The cavalry seeing this halted, when Col. Simpson directed his single mounted orderly between him and them to inquire who they were, when the reply came, "We are United States troops." At this, though the Colonel could see no emblem of Federal authority, and believed it might possibly have been one of the enemy's ruses, exclaimed "All right," when the cavalry approached with pistols raised and cocked. An introduction, however, immediately ensued, which reassured both parties, and the cavalry turned out to be the advance of Gen. McClellan's army from Williamsburgh, under Gen. Stoneman, which had come on to communicate with Gen. Franklin.

The officer in command immediately dispatched a courier to Gen. Stoneman, to inform him of the junction, while the cavalry continued on to join Gen. Franklin's headquarters, at the landing. Col. Simpson, with Major Birney and Quartermaster Herbert, proceeded forward to see Stoneman, two miles further in advance. The General was glad to see the Colonel, and said he was preparing a dispatch to Gen. McClellan, and as the rebels had been sending couriers through the country, spreading the report that Franklin had been beaten back, he was anxious to have the facts. The Colonel told him that so far from that being the case, the rebels had not disputed our landing at all, and though *after* we landed they had attempted to bar our progress, yet he perceived they had failed, and were in retreat before us. The Colonel thereupon drew up a statement of the occurrences since the arrival of Franklin's Division, which he handed to Stoneman.

Among the officers with Gen. Stoneman were Gov. Sprague, Col. Wheaton, Capt. Stuart of the Engineers, Capt. Robinson, U. S. A., and others. His force consisted of the Sixth United States Cavalry, two regiments infantry, and two batteries. Col. Simpson, on his return to his camp, saw five Union wounded prisoners, with a Mr. Moore, at Barnansville, to whose care a Confederate surgeon had consigned them, with the injunction that they should be well cared for. The Colonel inquired of them their names, and found them to be: Lieut. Shickard, Private Lewis Kuhler, George Heintzman, John Branch, all of Company E, Thirty-first New-York, Col. Platt, and Joseph Slingerland, Gosline's Zouaves. All but Slingerland have slight wounds—he had been shot directly above the heart, possibly high enough to save him. Since then, Col. Simpson has seen Col. Platt, who informed him that they had been sent for.

Col. Simpson remained on picket till yesterday morning, when he was relieved by the First Minnesota, Col. Sully; the Fourth New-Jersey returning to the landing. About 2 P. M., all the troops, the Third and Fourth New-Jersey included, (Col. Taylor, with the First and Second, had gone to protect Stoneman's wagons,) were in motion before dark, and reached Eltkam, where they were bivouacked as late as 11 A. M., May 10.

The encampment there is said to have been on the grandest scale—and the field being an immense clover-patch; the night a beautiful clear, balmy moonlight one; the music of the many regiments, ever and anon, vied with each other. A magnificent mansion gives grace to the picture; the Pamunkey River rolling by, all served, with the noble cause the troops were engaged in, to present a most interesting spectacle.

GEN. McDOWELL'S ARMY.

Falmouth as a Summer Residence—Emancipation Unnecessary—The Pontoon Bridge and Inactivity—A Personal Reconnoissance and its Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Falmouth, Friday, May 9, 1862.

When I last wrote I hoped to date my next letter from Richmond, but the mill of our Generals, like that of the gods, grinds slowly. We have done something eminent in the way of bridge-building of late, and it is pity that one of these triumphs of art, the pontoon, cannot go down to posterity as a monument to the energy, skill and patience of this department. But the temporary nature of the structure will interfere, I think, to prevent any civilized New-Zealander from sketching it at a future day; and, indeed, reasonable fears are entertained that its floats will collapse and its ropes rot away before our army crosses it. Well, *cela m'est égale*. Falmouth is as pleasant a Summer residence as any reasonable man can desire. The soil is fertile and the climate pleasant. Provisions are scarce and dear, but tobacco is cheap, and horses may be had for the claiming. The inhabitants do not extend many hospitalities, but the greater portion of them have gone South and left their houses at our disposal, and the consequent saving to us in the way of rent is no inconsiderable item in housekeeping. Servants, too, are plenty, and they are only anxious to find employment—salary is no object. Having so many menials to choose from, you can well imagine that we are somewhat fastidious in making selections. It is now considered extremely impolitic to allow a contraband to wait upon you, unless he furnishes you with his master's best blooded horse; and if he comes with his hands full of spoons or other plate, so much the better. Such applicants for places generally find them without difficulty; others are obliged to go further North. I have a contraband attached to my person whom we baptized in the Rappahannock and christened "Falmouth." It is true that he has small wages—none at all, in fact; but then he has constant employment, and as he very improvidently brought with him but a broken-winded and spavined horse, he did not deserve a first-class situation. There is little need for your Congress to trouble itself about emancipation. The negroes have taken that matter into their own hands, and further legislation on the subject is unnecessary.

I have inadvertently made mention of the pontoon bridge in a former paragraph. It may interest you to know that horses are becoming quite familiar with it, and now rather pride themselves on their skill in crossing. The ropes have been tightened, and it does not shuffle and skate about so much as formerly. One can walk upon it like a thing of life, as Byron beautifully remarks in reference to the same subject. In fact, so safe is it to cross upon that I am rather anxious to see our army try the experiment. About six miles down the river, on the opposite banks, a brigade of rebels is encamped—contrabands say under the command of Gen. Fields. Not far distant are two other brigades, Anderson's and Gregg's. The voice of the turtle is heard in the land, urging an advance. Even the meditative and far from enthusiastic owl perches at night on the buoys of the bridge, and hoots "Go over, go over," and the bird that formerly cried whip-poor-will has for a week past been crying whip-the-rebels. But for some reason we don't move, and I hope the reason is a good one; for officers and men are chafing under the enforced inaction, and I really think they deserve to be treated to at least an occasional skirmish. Cheated of a feast at Manassas, in all justice they should be allowed some small fight, by way of lunch, between here and Richmond.

Tiring of the dullness of camp life, I determined, on Friday last, to make a reconnoissance in force on my own account, and accordingly, armed with a small carbine, started for the enemy's country. I crossed the pontoon bridge safely, and visited the house where the mother of Washington formerly resided, and the tomb where she now sleeps. Additions have been made to the house, but the older portions bear the marks of antiquity. The roof is moss-grown, and ivy for a century has been clambering over the eaves. But the seal of antiquity is broadly set on all Fredericksburgh. The streets are named from the members of the royal family that occupied the English throne when the City was founded, and "Prince Edward," "Princess Ann," "Princess Caroline," &c., yet run through the town, though their human homonyms have long since crumbled to dust. The vandalism that the rebels have everywhere displayed, throughout the war, would not warrant us in any event or under any circumstances expecting them to stay their ruthless hands, but if there were one spot on the face of this green earth one could expect them to hold sacred, it would surely be the grave of the woman that gave Washington to the world. But the monument above it they have used for target practice, and the plain white shaft, on whose base is inscribed Mary, the mother of Washington—a name that should deter any from approaching it save with uncovered head—is shattered with leaden balls, and defaced with the rudely carved names of rebel renegades.

On the crest of a hill that overlooks Fredericksburgh I found the house and grounds of Mr. Myer, a wealthy gentleman and distinguished rebel, one of the most prominent members of the Convention that took Virginia out of the Union and plunged her down the thorny path that her bleeding feet now tread. Further on, perhaps half a mile, lies "Alum Spring farm," a fine parcel of land, glorying in a mill and better buildings than Virginia generally furnishes, belonging to the same gentleman. The farm derives its *soubriquet* from "Alum Spring," one of the prettiest places for a pic-nic or Summer frolic that ever came to puzzle one's brain with finding fitting words to praise its beauty. The path to the spring is arched with green leaves and shelving ledges of rock, and the waters come trickling down the channel themselves have worn, more pure and crystal clear than the tears that ever any village beauty shed. The waters even now have an alumy taste, and they tell me that in the months of July and August they are so strongly tinctured with that mineral as to be fairly undrinkable. It is only poetic justice that a traitor to his country and a betrayer of his State should have a *Marah* on his grounds. But I found something in this vicinity that would have been more unpleasant to take—or to have take me—than a mild solution of alum.

Entering into conversation with an old negro woman on the premises, I asked her how long since she had seen any rebel pickets around. "Guess they an't very far away, now, massa," she replied, and following the nod of her wooly head, I saw, some five or six men in uniform seated some forty or fifty rods off—about the distance that turkies are usually trussed up at shooting matches—on the edge of a road cut through the hill and fringed by the forest. Now from that very road our cavalry had driven the rebel pickets the afternoon before, capturing one of them, and it was accordingly an open question with me whether these men in buckram were our men or the enemy's. To solve the question, I rode on to the farm-house and interlocuted an old negro man who fought with Jackson behind the cotton bales at New-Orleans, and should have known something about war. But the old man's eyes were too old and rheumy to see any soldiers at all, though he assured me that if any were there "dey come frum de Souf." I was then about forty rods distant from the gentlemen, and it suddenly occurred to me that to shell them from their position would be a good thing to do. I accordingly unlimbered my carabine from my shoulder and drew a bead on the group that would have done credit to one of Berdan's boys, but while my finger pressed the trigger the thought obtruded itself that it would be a very ridiculous idea should I chance to shoot a Union soldier, particularly as the amusement was not sanctioned by the Commander of the Department, and the coolness with which my mountaineers held their places, rather induced a belief in my mind that they were our men. I removed my carbine from its hostile and threatening position, and the old negro removed his fingers from his ears, where he had placed them, in anticipation of the deafening roar of my artillery. Seeing a shanty a little nearer the debated nationalities, occupied by a particularly bright-eyed wench, I rode on, and got the benefit of her optics, but she, too, was at a loss in coming to a conclusion. The other party, in the meanwhile, had been holding a sort of council, and three men now came dancing down the hill, at a double-quick. To me they looked Confederatish, but I scarcely felt justified in shooting them on suspicion; and, as it would be still more unmilitary to solve my doubts by a proximity that might result in either capture or something worse, I held a brief council of war, at which my whole division was present. On starting out, I had adopted the Rappahannock as the base of my operations; it would plainly never do to allow my lines of communication to be cut off or interfered with, and this was now threatened. Had I been certain that the advancing column was hostile, I might have opened a raking fire with one carbine, and then harrassed their rear, if they retreated, with my gray mare, who is especially good at biting; or I might have flanked them, by a skillful movement to the right; or I might have disposed my available forces anacondawise; or, still better, I might have intrenched myself in the old mill, and fired with diabolical precision from the windows. All these things and a dozen more I might have done, had I been certain they were enemies; but, not being certain, I gave them the benefit of the doubt. Still, there was another doubt, of which the benefit properly belonged to me, and I availed myself of it and the alternative, retreating slowly and in good order, edging at the same time toward a barn that suggested itself as a strategic point. They commanded me to halt, and I halted. They asked me what I was, and I shouted back "a soldier." They pursued their impertinent inquiries by asking what soldier, but I had by this time edging around the barn and got the gray mare going, and my time was sufficiently occupied in seeing how fast she could travel, without entering into any explanations that involved time. If any one has heretofore doubted that the gray mare is in all cases the better horse, that doubt may now be set at rest. I had a very large hill between me and my interlocutors, before they had solved the mystery which obtruded itself on them so suddenly in the shape of a barn. Riding rapidly into town, I found Capt. Brock, of McDowell's staff, and from him learned that we had no pickets out beyond the limits of the corporation. This information I got in town, but no reinforcement, save a brother correspondent, and he was unarmed. He rode out with me, however, until we came in sight of the gleam of arms, and what he remarked was usually considered practicable Minié musket range, when he deemed it advisable to fall back upon our base of operations. I rode on, but took another road, blundering very unexpectedly upon two mounted pickets of an agricultural type, armed with shot guns, which they discharged at the head of our column from a commanding elevation about half a mile distant, instantly retreating. I returned the fire until our ammunition, consisting of two cartridges, was expended, but did not pursue the enemy. It was quite enough to win a bloodless victory.

To-day, in company with Surgeon Ayres and Capt. Callis, of the Seventh Wisconsin, I rode out to Alum Spring, to review the ground of what came so near being a serious engagement. The negroes told us that the three soldiers came to the house, and proved to be Confederates. They said they could have killed me easily, had they not thought, from my peculiar uniform and armament, that I was one of their men. I left word with the old negro to tell them, in return, that a correspondent was hard to kill, and they had only Heaven and Capt. John Hathaway to thank for not having had one or two of their number discharged from the service of Jeff. Davis to that of a more maligned but really more respectable master—for it was Capt. John Hathaway who borrowed my field-glass the day before, and forgot to return it. How I came, under any circumstances, to mistake a Confederate for a National soldier, I can only explain by stating that the wind was in the opposite quarter. With the rebels, I rather regret the mutual mistake as to each other's characters, for such a rare chance to shell out an enemy's camp rarely falls to the lot of a peaceful correspondent. But one thing is certain: if I continue these reconnoissances in force, and am expected to constitute the advance guard of the Grand Army of the Rappahannock, the War Department must furnish me with a large and powerful horse, on whose back I can mount a mountain howitzer, and a small mule to carry an adequate caisson. Give me this armament, and I'll engage in a week to drive pickets so far back into the country that an independent journalist can ride a mile from town, without running a greater risk of being shot than he would were he a red squirrel, a ruffled grouse or woodcock. Strategy will accomplish wonders.

C. H. W.

The English News Packages—Vexatious Delays at the Custom-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some few weeks since the Customs authorities found it necessary to seize the packages of newspapers, &c., consigned to Messrs. Willmer & Rogers, hence very proper and necessary delay in one or two instances arose to the subscribers in obtaining their papers; so far no reasonable ground for complaint exists; but it does appear to many of the subscribers, who are mostly Englishmen, that this thing is being carried too far. It is generally conceded that we are lovers of order and law, and I have heard but one general expression of censure on the agents of the newspapers seized at their violation of good faith and honor, in abusing the privilege that had hitherto been accorded by the Customs authorities in granting facilities for the very prompt distribution of the English papers. I do not complain of paying a duty, neither do I complain that proper time should be taken to examine the parcels so as to protect the revenue from fraud, but I do think that something less than a week is necessary to count and examine what requires about three hours in London to put up and dispatch by rail for the Liverpool steamer in order to furnish the speediest and best interchange of information between both continents. Perhaps a word from the Press will not be lost, for I am reluctant to believe that the delay in permitting the English publications to reach the subscribers in this boasted land of Freedom arises from any other cause than negligence on the part of subordinates.

SUBSCRIBER.

New-York, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Advance Movement—Blenker's Division—The Obstacles with which Gen. Fremont Contends—Incidents of the Campaign

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters Army in the Field,
Camp near Petersburgh, Va., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Our march since leaving New-Creek has been over good, dry, Summer roads, on a red shale foundation, totally unlike the Great Valley east of us. The weather has been good, and the troops in good spirits. Many of the inhabitants along the route have been of secession sympathies, but were prudently inclined to be very civil.

Our last day's march was 22 miles. Halting for half an hour's rest at mid-day, I entered a comfortable-looking house by the road-side, reconnoitering for a lunch. I found two of our Colonels ahead of me, who had ordered a cup of tea. The milk-house was beset by a greedy crowd of soldiers, who were disposing of all the milk and butter on the place. While discussing our lunch, the owner of the premises came in—an honest, clever-looking man—and, by way of drawing him out, I said to Col. ——: "Well, these people are not secesh, I know; at least, the lady is not." The husband was evidently pleased, and said "No; she's a regular Indiana Yankee, and her father was a Fremont man in 1856."

At this point on the south branch of the Potomac River, the converging of various roads from the eastward afforded reason to look for the presence or arrival of Blenker's Division, so long since promised and supposed to be on the way. They have not yet made their appearance, and the country may well ask the question, "Where are they?" It is now some six weeks since that body of troops were ordered from the Army of the Potomac, to report to Gen. Fremont, of the Mountain Department, as a reinforcement.

Gen. Blenker having become disabled, Gen. Rosecrans was appointed to that command, on or about the 10th of April, and ordered to find Blenker's Division, and report to the War Department its condition.

It is now currently understood and has not been denied, that for two weeks Gen. Rosecrans was unable to find the whereabouts of that division, and when found they were lacking in transportation; they were clamorous for tents to shield them from the mountain storms of March and April. Strange as it may appear, they wanted knapsacks; many of them were absolutely destitute of shoes; they were also needing various articles of clothing. Worse and more than all, they were, and possibly still are, wanting their pay! I speak not at random in specifying these undoubted wants. Requisitions from the proper officer have been sent from one point to another by telegraph, and, like so many chickens, they all get home to roost—*in Washington*. From that point, or beyond it, most naturally it would seem, all such supplies should come: and yet various of these necessities have at last to be supplied from this side the mountains.

There is doubtless no other Department of the army of the Union that is not amply supplied with an abled and experienced General Staff, of which two or more of each are required—one for the Department Headquarters and one for the army in the field. Gen. Fremont has, at present, only the following, to wit: Assistant Adjutant-Generals—One in Wheeling; one has been ordered away. Quartermasters—One in Wheeling; one here, and a good one, too. Commissaries of Subsistence—One in Wheeling; none here. Engineers—One in Wheeling, sick; two ordered away; none here. Ordnance Officers—None to be had—a serious defect. Mustering Officers—One ordered away; none here. Medical Directors—One ordered away; none here. Surgeons—One ordered away; none here.

Gen. Fremont goes into the field, therefore, unprovided with these necessary assistants—those who were here under Gen. Rosecrans having been ordered away, while none others are sent to supply their places. Some of these are temporarily filled from the General's private Staff, who attend to these, in addition to other onerous duties. Requisition has been seasonably made upon the War Department for these indispensable assistants, and they are supposed to be coming. But so is the end of the war, and the Blenker Division. Which will come first, or when, who can tell? Had it been deliberately planned to cripple Gen. Fremont to a most damaging extent, no one could say it has not been successfully accomplished. Should he, therefore, achieve success in any important engagement, it will be in spite of difficulties and deficiencies such as no commander of an army is expected to encounter. Should he, on the other hand, fail of success in any great battle, the public will be likely to say it was in consequence of obstacles and defects in the organization of his command, for which he certainly is not responsible.

Petersburgh, in Hardy County, Va., is a filthy, wretched little hamlet, such as we might expect to find on the remote borders of civilization. Its general character is sufficiently indicated by the fact, that three taverns of the lowest order, close together, comprise no inconsiderable portion of the whole town. A grist-mill, and a small store with no goods therein, appear to be the only other public buildings. This squalid, starveling place is in striking contrast with the lovely valley in whose bosom it seems to nestle. As might be expected, the inhabitants, with perhaps two exceptions, are Secessionists. The men folk are, I believe, mostly gone to the war.

Since we have been here some reliable Union men have come into camp, giving important information in regard to the leading Secessionists in this and adjacent counties, their names, residences, and various particulars identifying them and their acts. They are men of property and of considerable standing and influence, perhaps a dozen in all, who do not take up arms against the Union, but stay at home, and with their influence, their protection and their money aid and abet, and encourage the rebel marauders, guerrillas, horse-thieves and the like, who infest this part of the country. Some of these leading men, if caught, may be convicted, and the consequences, perhaps, will be exceedingly unpleasant.

The evacuation of Yorktown and consequent change of programme in Eastern Virginia has materially changed the aspect of affairs in the Mountain Department. The reported withdrawal of Banks toward Strasburgh, has emboldened the rebel Jackson in the Great Valley, to turn with Johnson back upon Milroy, and a sharp skirmish has taken place near Monterey, in which our loss was six killed and some seventy wounded. The rebel loss is believed to have been much greater. Unwonted activity prevails here since we arrived. This is regarded as a convenient and important point for receiving and forwarding troops and supplies, and loads of the latter have been sent forward to Franklin, in Pendleton County. A small force of cavalry, from Gen. Kelly's Division, has reached here. It seems evident that this Department may find something to do.

One of our young clerks in the Quartermaster's Department was sent to Moorsfield yesterday on an errand, and remained at the hotel over night. His bill was $1, and he offered a $10 United States Treasury Note in payment, but it could not be changed, except by his taking Confederate scrip, which he declined. The secesh landlord replied that many persons in that town preferred the scrip to United States bills. The young man then produced a *fac simile* of a Confederate $5 note, printed in Wheeling, and sold in the streets there for five cents, and offered it to the landlord for his tavern bill, and it was taken readily; the landlord shrewdly remarking, it was on much better paper than theirs. The young man says he could have had the change ($4) in genuine scrip, but he had not the conscience to take it.

Manual of the Common Council of the City of New-York, 1862—By D. T. Valentine.—This is the very unpretending title of a volume which has reached its twenty-first birth-day, and which speaks well for the indefatigable industry of the worthy clerk of the Common Council, the compiler. Mr. Valentine's volume of this year, in addition to the great amount of local information it contains, is replete with reminiscences of our City which go back far beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," and evidences that he has either some authorities at hand unknown to historographers of the present day, or that he inserts pleasant fictions to tickle the fancies of the New-Yorkers of 1862. The compiler has, in fact, in this volume presented New-York in an aspect scarcely to be realized by its present denizens, and has furnished information of its early founders, which is worthy a more exalted place in our public records than is given to them by the valuable, but ephemeral volume which he annually issues under the direction of the Common Council. Some few years since, Mr. Valentine commenced a history of New-York, but only one volume was issued, and now that the Manual has reached years of discretion, we really hope that the valuable and instructive material at his command will be turned into some more permanent shape, and rendered accessible to all who take an interest in that which concerns our City's history.

Emancipation in South Carolina.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Occasional hints of what Gen. HUNTER is doing toward emancipating the blacks at Port Royal reach us through the papers and private sources. I am reminded by these to give you some items resulting from my sojourn there during the first few weeks of Gen. HUNTER's command.

The first official communication with the negroes in regard to emancipation was had on the evening of April 7, when they were quietly collected at their meeting room, and the subject broached by their preacher, ABRAM MURCHISON, whom I have mentioned frequently before. The object of the meeting was to initiate the movement, by ascertaining their views and testing the strength of their desire for freedom, as well as to ascertain what proportion were able to prove the disloyalty of their masters. As on the occasion of the military meeting held a week before, it was private, and very largely attended.

As before, MURCHISON was the chief speaker, and addressed his brethren in language of great feeling and power. The work of properly explaining the new relations proposed to be instituted between them and the whites, was one of no ordinary difficulty. It must be borne in mind that the black population of the Sea Islands is of nearly unmixed African blood; that their contact with the white race, previous to the commencement of the rebellion, has been mainly confined to the presence of their overseers, and occasionally, that of their masters; and that hence, they present, intellectually, the lowest type of their race to be found in America. Their ideas of freedom are, of course, most vague and indefinite. Hence, in speaking to them on this subject, it was necessary to point out especially the disadvantages, as well as the blessings, of the contemplated change of condition. The fact was especially impressed upon their minds, that freedom would bring with it the responsibility of self-support; that, in being freed from the control of their masters, they would also be deprived of the sustenance, clothing, homes, they had always received as a matter of course.

These ideas, however, the negroes were the better prepared to comprehend, from the practical illustration of the last few months. During this time they had in effect been enjoying a condition of freedom, and working for the Government, which had repaid their services by a stipulated price, from which they were obliged to provide for the support of their families. The experiment had fully confirmed their original bias in favor of freedom. Though subjected to many trials and hardships incident to the presence of the army and the operation of military regulations, the sweets of liberty had amply repaid them all. And hence, after a thorough explanation of the circumstances which would affect them in their new condition, it was found that every person present was unhesitatingly, unconditionally, enthusiastically in favor of accepting the boon proposed to be offered them, and willing to dare all the dangers and endure all the hardships incident on its bestowal.

The chief difficulty with them was the realization of the fact. It seemed impossible that so great a blessing as freedom was actually within their reach. Slaves from childhood—knowing nothing of liberty, except from the instinct alive in every human heart, and the vague rumors which floated to their ears across isolating lagunes, and which no vigilance of masters or overseers could wholly prevent—the present seemed to them an unreality too pleasing to last; the promised future, too happy a dream not to be the work of fancy. "What! shall we really own ourselves, Massa?" they would sometimes say, as though fearing that they had misunderstood the words and meaning of their speakers. "Shall we really be free? and not belong to any body any more? and shall our wives and children be our own?" as though they feared the evidence of their senses, when it promised them a blessing so greatly superior to any which they had ever enjoyed.

At first it was difficult to ascertain how far they had been used in the service of the rebellion; a necessary step in securing the evidence on which to base the act of emancipation. To their simple comprehension it was difficult to show why working against the Government should entitle them to the gift of freedom at its hands. Hence they were for awhile extremely reluctant to confess the acts they had done in the service of the rebels, as though fearing that these would prove arguments against their liberation instead of for it. But when once able to comprehend the logic and understand the consequence, it was amusing to see the change in their manner. Men who, a short time before, had been cast down in view of the services rendered their rebel masters, now became radiant with joy; those who had been silent, when questioned on this subject, were now garrulous over the deeds they had done. "O yes, I rowed massa away when de ships come!" "I washed de soldiers' clothes, Sah!" "I cooked for massa and de rebels here in de fort!" "I worked on de fort when dey were making it!" Such were some of the answers given when it was understood that the acts indicated were an aid, rather than a hindrance to the acquirement of liberty. Of those present at the meeting there were only three so unfortunate as not to be able to indicate some specific act done for the rebels with the consent of the master.

The process of emancipation is itself very simple. Gen. HUNTER requires the applicant for freedom to prove that he has been employed, by command or consent of his master, in aid of the rebels; this done, the General issues to him a certificate of his freedom. The happy slave—a slave no longer—is still tormented with an undefinable dread of some possible misfortune that shall yet deprive him of the priceless boon he has secured. He fears—he scarcely knows what; the rebels may drive the National troops away, and seize and again make him a slave. At all events, he experiences a strong desire to get away; he wants to go "*Norf.*" He knows *that* to be a land where all are free; *there*, he feels that he will be safe. He is willing to endure cold and hunger, if he can only be *assured* of his freedom and that of his family.

Of course, this desire cannot, in general, be granted. The negroes are needed in the South; they are not wanted in the North. There the climate is congenial, and he can live with less expense than in the severe latitudes of the Free States. To colonize them North would be madness. So they are soothed with assurances that the Government is able and determined to protect its friends and perform its promises, and bid to be of good cheer. Simple-hearted and confiding, these assurances are usually sufficient to allay their apprehensions, and they address themselves to the business of improving their new-born privileges, and making the most of the opportunities afforded them for bettering their condition.

There are many reasons why the selection of South Carolina is an admirable one for the trial of this experiment. Here the blacks are found in a primitive state; and if *they* can properly use the privileges of freemen, certainly their more intelligent brethren of the Border States can use them still more successfully. And here, too, the distinction between rebel and loyal masters is practically unknown; for the masters are *all* rebels, and the slaves can all be freed. This greatly simplifies the process, and it is worthy of notice that even Pro-Slavery loyalists are in favor of emancipation *in South Carolina.* I have conversed with many who are strongly opposed to emancipation as a National policy—who demand that the Government shall in no way interfere with the "institution;" and yet every one swears eternal vengeance against the State where rebellion was spawned and nursed, and exults in the thought that it may yet be abandoned to the "niggers." "Yes," said a Pro-Slavery member of Congress to me the other day, "*in South Carolina* I want to see it done; let the Government wipe out the rebels and give the State to the 'niggers.'" And yet this gentleman cannot tolerate the doctrine of emancipation, in any form, in his own State.

Since I left Port Royal I learn from private sources that the work goes steadily on. While Gen. HUNTER waits for troops, he gives his attention to the business within his reach. Another negro meeting, held lately, he attended in person, to the great delight of the congregation, who have learned to consider him a friend. And, in his work of arming the blacks, he seems lately to have received unexpected aid from the navy—the recent captures of rebel prizes on that coast having given us *ten thousand new Enfield muskets*, sent by our Abolition friends of England to assist in *perpetuating* Slavery. Unquestionably they will now see a nobler service, in the hands of men fighting for personal freedom—not contending for liberty in the Pickwickian sense which forms the staple of Southern proclamations, but struggling against the actual, imminent, positive enslavement of their own persons, and those of their wives and children. J. M. W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

Death of Hon. Chas. Jared Ingersoll.

The death of Charles Jared Ingersoll is announced, in his eightieth year. Mr. Ingersoll, besides being one of the most distinguished members of the Philadelphia Bar, has been prominent as a politician and statesman. At a very early age he was connected with the embassy to France, and as early as in 1812 represented Philadelphia in Congress. President Madison appointed him United States District Attorney, and President Polk Minister to France, though the Senate did not confirm the latter appointment. In the politics of Pennsylvania he was equally active and distinguished, and served in several important Conventions for the improvement of the internal communications of the State, and Reform Constitution. He was an eloquent speaker, argumentative, close and convincing in his reasoning. He espoused the Democratic side in most political questions, and was esteemed one of the best speakers in Congress. Mr. INGERSOLL was also an author of some distinction, and his productions show a wide range of talent as well as of learning and literary taste. He has contributed a poem, a tragedy, and a history to the literature of the country, and it was quite recently announced that he was engaged in a political history connected with the territorial acquisitions of this country. The father of Mr. INGERSOLL was a member of the Convention which framed the United States Constitution, and was a very distinguished lawyer and politician in the Revolutionary period.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—RIGHT OF CAPTORS TO APPEAR—PLEADING—FRAUDULENT SALE.

The United States vs. the brig Delta and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Santee*, on Oct. 28, 1861, in the Gulf of Mexico, and was sent to this port and libeled as prize on Nov. 27. On Dec. 17, Isaac and Seth Adams, citizens of loyal States of the United States, intervened and claimed "the brig, her guns, boats, ammunition, small arms and appurtenances," as assignees of Charles W. Adams, alleging that he was the mortgagee of the vessel to the value of £1,900, and had also chartered the vessel of the mortgagor. The claim was supported by the test oath of Isaac Adams.

On Jan. 7, 1862, John A. Marsh, a resident of Liverpool and a British subject, filed his claim, through the master, to the vessel as owner, denying the legality of the arrest, and praying that the protest of the master as to the facts of the arrest, might be made a part of the claim. On the same day, by the same proctor, Charles W. Adams filed his claim to the cargo as sole owner of it, and to the vessel as charterer of her.

On the hearing, objections were raised preliminarily by one of the claimant's proctors, to allowing private counsel to take part in the hearing as counsel for the naval captors, claiming that the suit should be conducted solely by the United States District Attorney.

The counsel for the libelants, also, moved to reject, as irrelevant and surplusage, all matters attempted to be introduced by the claimants into their claims, further than a general denial that the captured property was prize of war.

The Court declined suspending proceedings in the suit to pass on either of these questions of practice, but postponed them to the final determination of the cause.

Held by the Court, That in a prize suit prosecuted in the name of the United States, the individual captors may be heard by their counsel; and that if the objection as to counsel had any merits when the cause was tried, it has been disposed of by the act of Congress of March 25, 1862, in which provision is made for the counsel for captors, thus recognizing them as officers of the Court allowed in that character in prize suits.

That the answer or claim cannot rightfully raise on the preparatory hearing any other question than that of prize or no prize, unless by way of peremptory exception or bar. If matters outside of that issue are to be brought in question by the claimants, an order of Court must be obtained directing the time and manner of proceeding thereon.

That the vessel was of American build, and was sailed for an American owner from Galveston to Liverpool, and was there in form transferred from Adams the American owner, to Marsh, and registered in his name at Liverpool, Aug. 31, 1861; and that, on the proofs, this transfer was colorable and fictitious, and for the purpose of giving the vessel the semblance of a neutral bottom, while she was actually navigated in the interest of one belligerent party, for the purpose of trade with and aid and benefit of the other.

That the evidence showed that the voyage was set on foot at Liverpool by Marsh & Adams, and the parties participating in it at Liverpool with intent that the vessel should violate the blockade of Galveston. That the papers made inconsistent and untrue representations as to the destination of the vessel. The shipping articles described the voyage to be to Minititlan, and thence if required to other Mexican ports. The clearance was to Minititlan, while in the invoice and manifest that word was erased, and Matamoras was written over it, while on the outward voyage, and the papers inclosed under seal to the master were for Matamoras. The vessel, when captured, was running a long distance wide of either Minititlan or Matamoras, and was close into Galveston, and steering directly for it. The master also made a false entry in his private log as to the cause of his changing his course and destination.

That the proofs raise a forcible presumption that the charter party, and sale, and mortgage of the vessel, were deceptive, and without legal foundation or effect.

That whether the vessel and cargo was owned by Marsh or Adams, the voyage was got up and prosecuted by them with knowledge of the blockade and with intent to violate it.

Vessel and cargo condemned, therefore, as lawful prize.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for captors, Mr. Upton; for the claimants, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Prentiss.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY—BLOCKADE—USE OF CAPTURED PROPERTY.

The United States vs. the Schooner Wave and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Portsmouth* on Feb. 1, 1862, off Boca Chica, on the coast of Texas. The vessel was deemed unfit to make the voyage to this port, and remains in possession of the captors, while the cargo was transshipped to this port, and libeled as prize. No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo. The vessel and her cargo of sugar, tobacco and rice were owned in New-Orleans, and left that port for Brazos, Santiago. Her master and crew knew of the blockade when they sailed. All the letters on board were thrown overboard before her capture.

Held by the Court.—That the retention of the vessel in use of the Government was within the sound discretion of the captors.

That the vessel and cargo were enemy's property and intentionally violated the blockade of New-Orleans.

Judgment of forfeiture accordingly.

The United States vs. The Sloop Osceola and her Cargo.—This vessel was a fishing-smack. She was captured by the *New-London* in Mississippi Sound on Dec. 21, 1861, and was appraised by a naval survey and appropriated to the use of the United States. The vessel sailed from New-Orleans under the rebel flag and under a license and pass from the Confederate States Custom-house. Her owner resided in New-Orleans. Her master and crew knew the port was blockaded when they sailed, and she was to have returned to that port with her catching of fish.

Vessel and cargo condemned as enemy's property and for violation of the blockade.

Case of the Agent of the Associated Press—Mr. Craig on the Stand.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Daniel H. Craig vs. Francis O. J. Smith.—This case was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. *Mr. Craig* was called as a witness, and testified that he never cut the wire; that he never told one Greenleaf Howe that he cut the wire, as claimed by that gentleman, and that he never transmitted messages over Smith's line. Evidence was also offered to impeach Mr. Howe, whose testimony before the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts was to the effect that Craig had told him that he (Craig) had cut the wire. Case still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; H. Huntley for defendant.

Protest—When Only a Bank is Bound to Give Notice to all the Indorsers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jarvis N. Lake vs. The Artisans' Bank.—This was an action to recover the value of a certain promissory note. The plaintiff claimed that he had a bank account with the defendants, and that the note in question was discounted by them, at their bank, in July, 1857. The indorsers on the note were Lebbeus Stetson, Daniel C. Bates and the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed that the defendants represented that they had protested the note, they being the holders, and that he paid the note out of moneys which he had in the bank at the time, and that he had afterward ascertained that the note was not protested. The defence set up was that it was understood at the time the note was discounted that it should be charged to the plaintiff. On the trial, the only question in issue was whether the defendants, they having discounted the note for the benefit of the plaintiff, were legally bound to protest the note for non-payment.

Defendants' counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed, and the Court granted the motion, holding that it was only when a bank acted as agent in collecting a note that it was bound to give notice to all the indorsers. If owners of the note, the bank simply lost their redress against the indorsers not notified.

Wm. Curtis Noyes and Capron & Lake for plaintiff; Augustus Prentice for defendants.

Renewal Leases—Estoppel.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Rufus L. Lord vs. Hartman Vreeland, Executor, &c.—This action was commenced to recover of the defendant, as Executor of Eliza Lewis, and as Executor of Daniel W. Gautier, and in his individual capacity, damages, by reason of alleged breaches in the covenants set forth in certain leases which are mentioned in the complaint.

The defendants demurred to the complaint on the ground that the second lease was accepted by plaintiff in full satisfaction of all the covenants executed by Eliza Lewis in the first: That the defendants in all their several capacities, are not interested, and that Vreeland individually, or as executor of Gautier, has no interest or concern in any covenants of Eliza Lewis.

And as regards the several alleged expenditures, the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; also, that the action on the second lease cannot be properly united with the action on the first lease, inasmuch as the parties are different. The cause was tried on the demurrer at Special Term, and judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff. Justice INGRAHAM, in giving his opinion in the Court below, said:

It is proper also to state, that in this complaint there is but one cause of action set out. In order to obtain a proper recovery, therefore, against the representative and devisees of Eliza Lewis, all the matters set out in the complaint are proper and pertinent; and, although they might be used for the foundation of another cause of action, yet the intention of the second Lease, in the complaint, cannot be said to be entirely irrelevant to show the breach of the first covenant.

For these reasons I am not able to adopt the conclusion that more than one cause of action is set out in the complaint. The plaintiff can only recover for one cause, as the claim upon the second lease is not set up as a further or separate cause of action.

It is true, in his prayer for relief, he claims damages against Vreeland, in his individual capacity. But the prayer of the complaint is not to be demurred to. If the defendant is entitled to any remedy in regard to the complaint, it can only be by motion to strike out such parts as are irrelevant. As it stands before me, it is but for one cause of action, and the objection as to misjoinder of causes of action is not well taken.

The objection of defect of parties is answered by what I have already stated. The action is not on the renewal lease; it was, therefore, unnecessary to make as parties, persons who were not parties to, or representatives of, the original lessor.

I am very free to state that the claim for damages against Vreeland personally, as lessor of the second lease, cannot be sustained in this action; and if it had been stated in the complaint as a separate cause of action, it would have been a good ground of demurrer. It appears to me proper that the plaintiff should amend his complaint in this respect so as to confine the claim solely against the representatives and devisees of Eliza Lewis.

I, however, can make no order, therefore, on this demurrer.

Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on the usual terms.

The defendants appealed to this Court on the grounds that the summons in this case was for relief and the complaint for damages for breach of covenants, and that the relief demanded was for specified sums with interest, as upon contracts for payment of money, &c., while the judgment gave the relief demanded, and the costs in addition, when no costs were asked for in the complaint, and that the renewed lease was a bar to the action on the first. It was sought for and was decreed by the Court as a satisfaction of the breaches of the covenants in the first lease. Decision reserved. W. C. Noyes for appellant. D. Lord for respondent.

A Contractor's Claims—The Jury Differ in Respect Thereto.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

McGrane vs. The Mayor, &c.—This action was to recover for the defendants extra compensation for an alleged interference with the work of the plaintiff, a contractor, for regulating and grading Fifty-third-street, in this City. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 15th, since which it has been on trial. The jury now disagreed, and were discharged.

The Law Institute and Edwin James—The Report of the Committee Adverse to Mr. James.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

The report of the Committee of the Law Institute, in respect to the admission to the Bar of Edwin James, which was now formally submitted, is to the effect, that the Committee find that some of the facts connected with his professional position in England were not disclosed to the Court at the time of his application; and that, for such reason, the order so admitting him should be revoked. It is, however, recommended that Mr. James have an opportunity to be heard, in reply to the report of the Committee, and in opposition to the motion for revocation.

Meantime a meeting of the bar, in the matter, will be holden at the Astor House to-day, at 2 P. M.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, John Nash pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Murray, a prostitute, was tried and convicted of robbing Gustavus F. Wolf of $52, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Kelly, Catharine Travis and Catharine King, jointly indicted, with two other women, for robbery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced five days each to the City Prison.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Newton Platt, M. S. Pike, Caroline W. Wheelwright, Ellen B. Holland, Wm. Powers, Elizabeth Lyles and A. R. Schemmerhorn were now admitted to Probate.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Baldwin vs. Miller.—Motion denied with $10 costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant on the ground that demurrers are not frivolous.

Aspinwall, &c., vs. Ferris, &c.—Order granted.

The Same vs. The Same.—The same.

The Same vs. The Same.—The same.

The Same vs. The Same.—The same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 16, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104⅛
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104⅛
17,000	do	104⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s. '81, Ore. W. Ln. Yearly	104
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Ore. W. L. ½ Yearly	103
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	97
19,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘c. N.	104⅛
8,000	do	104⅜
13,000	U.S. 6s., 1 yr Cer.	99⅝
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	103
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '77	97½
25,000	Ind. State 5s	84
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58⅜
5,000	do	58⅜
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	52
5,000	do s30	52
10,000	do	52¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	99⅜
7,000	E. R. 3d M. B. s30	96
1,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	89½
4,000	E. R. 5th M. Bs.	88
2,000	Hud. R. R. con. B.	80
5,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	103
5,000	Har. R. 2d M. B.	100
1,000	M. C. 8 ℘c. 1st M. s. f. con. Bds	106
8,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	79¾
25,000	do	80
16,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92½
4,000	do	92⅝
9,000	M. S. S. F. Bds.	97½
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg.	75
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	58
38,500	C. & N. W. As. Bs.	41
24,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	24
1,500	D., L. & W. 2d m.	100
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	57½
500	do	58
5,000	Gal. & C. 2d m.	99
2,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	95
1,000	do	95¼
1,000	M. & P. DuC. 1st m.	95½
10	Ocean Bank	85
10	Am. Ex. Bank	94¼
25	Shoe & L. Bank	99
10	Commonwealth B'k.	91
70,000	Am. Gold	103⅛
252,000	do	103
25,000	do s30	102⅞
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97¾

25	Penn. Coal Co.	86¼
15	Atlantic Bank	65
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	9
25	P. M. S. Co. Ex-Div.	109⅜
180	do	110
50	do b30	110⅛
50	do s15	110
50	do s60	109
50	do s60	109⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	89½
375	do	89
550	Erie Railway	39¼
100	do	39⅜
25	do	39⅜
61	Erie Railway Pref.	66⅛
100	do	66⅜
50	do b30	66⅜
50	do b30	66¾
50	do s10	66⅜
100	do	66⅞
15	Hudson River R.	43¼
200	Harlem Rd. Pref.	35
200	Brooklyn City R.	115⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R. b15	60⅜
60	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24⅜
100	do	24⅞
5	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S	52
450	do	52⅛
100	do	52⅝
150	do	52¾
500	do	53
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
50	do s10	62½
15	do	62¾
750	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	21
400	do b10	21
24	do	20¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. s60	46
200	do	46½
500	do	46⅝
200	do s10	46⅝
200	do	46¾
30	do	46⅞
100	do s30	46⅜
100	do s60	46¼
250	Ch. & Rock Is. R.	65⅝
700	do	65¼
20	Del., L. & W. R.	91
170	Tol. and Wab. R.	13
50	Tol. and Wab. Pref.	26
10	Market Bank	91

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104
115,000	U.S. 6s, '81. C. b30	104¼
5,000	do s15	104
3,000	U. S. 6s '81, Ore. War Ln. ½ Yearly	103¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	94⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58⅝
13,000	Mo. State 6s	52
15,000	do	52¼
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	104
1,000	N. C. State 6s	72½
1,000	Cal. State 7s	95
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	24
12,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
30,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	58
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	89¾
1,000	do	100
4,000	Goshen Br. Bs.	100
5,000	N. Ind. 1st M.	100⅛
130,000	American Gold	103⅛
25,000	do s30	102⅞

10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100
100	Pac. Ml. St. Co. s60	112
10	do	113
100	do	113⅛
100	do	113⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	89½
50	Erie R. Pref. b30	66¾
100	Hud. River R.	43
200	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref.	35
100	M. S. & N. In. R.	25
200	do b30	25¼
100	do	25¼
600	do	25½
100	do	25⅝
200	M. S. & N. I. Gtd S.	54½
250	do	54⅝
350	do	55
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62½
89	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	21

FRIDAY, May 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of April, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 30th of that month, thus completing ten months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of April, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$7,741,197
Dutiable Goods warehoused	3,853,218
Free Goods	2,232,315
Total entries, April, 1862	$13,826,730
Against April, 1861	12,933,392
Increase this season	$893,338

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $26,152, against $1,953,001 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was $4,405,410, or $552,192 more than went into Bond.

The Exports of the month of April, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce		$8,002,094
Foreign reëxported		664,028
Specie		4,037,675
Total clearances, April, 1862		$12,702,797
Against April, 1861:		
In Domestic Produce	$9,255,648	
Foreign reëxported	441,357	
Specie	1,412,679	—$11,109,679
Increase this season		$1,594,118

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past ten months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1, '61.	1860-61. From July 1, '60.
July	$7,942,000	$24,817,000
August	7,836,000	25,798,000
September	6,074,000	16,005,000
October	7,884,000	15,703,000
November	8,740,000	14,974,000
December	9,263,000	15,079,000
January	12,457,000	19,565,000
February	13,810,000	14,068,000
March	18,631,000	12,658,000
April	13,827,000	12,933,000
Total ten months	$106,464,000	$171,600,000
Foreign Specie	11,516,000	25,100,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,553,000	$7,526,000
August	9,652,000	8,013,000
September	9,878,000	9,233,000
October	12,904,000	10,067,000
November	14,110,000	11,262,000
December	13,660,000	10,611,000
January	12,053,000	10,278,000
February	10,078,000	10,237,000
March	8,985,000	10,581,000
April	8,002,000	9,256,000
Total ten months	$108,875,000	$97,064,000
Foreign reëxported	3,859,000	5,497,000
Total ten months	$112,734,000	$102,561,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$11,000	$6,564,000
August	3,000	7,455,000
September	16,000	3,758,000
October	15,000	2,106,000
November	48,000	525,000
December	893,000	202,000
January	2,658,000	59,000
February	3,777,000	1,103,000
March	2,471,000	302,000
April	4,038,000	1,413,000
Total ten months	$13,920,000	$23,487,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1861-62. From July 1.	1860-61. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$108,875,000	$97,064,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	3,859,000	5,497,000
Specie	13,920,000	23,487,000
Total	$126,654,000	$126,048,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590	4,504,066
August	1,558,824	4,496,243
September	1,642,382	3,038,803
October	1,672,616	2,632,078
November	1,851,384	1,794,748
December	2,334,847	1,171,862
January	3,351,657	2,059,202
February	3,565,064	2,528,736
March	4,626,862	2,489,926
April	4,149,952	1,643,261
Total ten months	$26,723,178	$26,359,525

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.	
July 4	$811,368	July 12	1,514,884
July 15	1,244,000	July 23	673,290
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Aug. 2	988,678
Aug. 13	944,568	Aug. 13	1,003,381
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	791,601
Sept. 3	757,629	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Sept. 13	1,100,693	Oct. 14	870,157
Sept. 23	953,340	Oct. 20	992,484
Oct. 4	932,776	Oct. 23	810,225
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Oct. 23	1,026,332	Nov. 14	911,620
Nov. 3	887,805	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Nov. 15	875,730	Dec. 3	822,419
Nov. 25	829,807	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Dec. 4	870,246	Dec. 25	1,225,219
Dec. 16	979,005	Jan. 3	1,455,385
Dec. 23	822,058	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 4	710,842	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Jan. 14	885,923	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Jan. 25	602,767	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 3	850,000	Feb. 25	1,056,426
Feb. 14	614,146	March 5	855,775
Feb. 25	759,246	March 18	815,520
March 6	679,071	March 25	699,597
March 16	677,058	April 3	996,445
March 25	486,366	April 12	1,110,231
April 3	586,527	April 24	884,577
April 19	617,279	Total 10 ms.	$30,085,236
April 23	629,511		
Total 10 ms.	$26,249,279		

The City Bank Shares continue generally firm, and only small parcels offered:

New-York	100	Commerce Scrip Stk	95
Merchants'	102	Mech'ics' Bk'g Asso.	95
Mechanics'	107½	Ocean	85
Union	100	American Exchange	94½
America	107	Chatham	84
City	120	Bank of North Amer.	100
Phœnix	102½	East River	86
Tradesmen's	96	Market	91
Fulton	118	Nassau	95
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	99
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Marine	100
National	99	Commonwealth	89
Merchants' Exch.	90	Atlantic	63
Seventh Ward	120	New-York County	65
State of New-York	90	Park	108
Commerce	98	Manuf's and Merts'	86

There was quite a close contest on the Stock Exchange, to-day, between the speculative sellers and buyers, particularly in the Railway Shares. Early in the day the *Bears* were disposed to increase their contracts in New-York Central, Erie, &c., and prices fell off ¼@½ ℘ cent. from the last sales of Thursday afternoon. The Government Securities were also a fraction weaker, and the State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee ¼@½ ℘ cent. lower. The Western shares were steady at the opening of the call, and acquired considerable strength later in the day, in sympathy with the rapid advance in Michigan Southern of both classes. The course of Pacific Mail was rapidly upward from 109½ ℘ cent. to 114½ ℘ cent., ex dividend. At the Second Board the New-York roads were firmer; Central at 89½; Erie 39½@⅝, and Erie Preferred 66½@¾ ℘ cent., and the general market at this Board was firm, and on the Railway Bonds rapidly advancing. Later in the day, on the Street, the demand ran chiefly upon the shares of the Michigan Southern, the Common Stock selling at 26, and the Guaranteed 55@55½. Other Railways were firm, but without much business.

N. Y. Central	89½	Pacific, ex div	114
Erie	39¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛
Erie Preferred	66⅝	Treas. 7.30 ℘ cents	104⅜
Toledo	46½	Tennessees	58⅜
Rock Island	65½	Missouris	52¼
Michigan Guarant'd	55⅜	Gold	103

The demand for the Railway Mortgages is on the increase, and has taken a more extensive range than usual:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	99⅜	N. Ind. firsts	100⅛
N.Y. Cen. sixes, real es.	94	N. Ind. Goshen Line	98⅝
N.Y. Cen. sixes, subscrip	94	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘c.	99
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘c. '75	92⅝
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106½	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℘c.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	105⅛	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ℘c.	75
Erie firsts, '68	106½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	93
Erie seconds, '64	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	58¼
Erie seconds '79	103	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	41½
Erie thirds, '83	96¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	24
Erie fourths, '80	89½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	81
Erie fifths, '88	88	Pittsb., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	95
Hudson firsts, '69	105½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104	Lack. & W. Bonds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	98	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Hudson convert., '67	80¼	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102⅛	Tol. & Wabash firsts	90
Harlem seconds, '64	99⅝	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	58
Harlem thirds, '68	82	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. 69-72	104⅛	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘c. '82	106⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘c.	104⅛	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	102
M. So. 7 ℘c. firsts	100	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	96⅛
M. So. 7 ℘c. seconds	81	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102¼

The price of Gold fell to 103@103⅛ ℘ cent. to-day, and Exchange on London to 113⅛@113¼. The course of the market, especially on Gold, continues to puzzle many of our oldest financial heads, but, undoubtedly, the present influence against the rise which they have been looking for is the absence of any considerable export demand. The present balances due to Europe and the prospective engagements for Goods to come from that quarter or the Indies later in the season, would appear to be unusually, not to say extremely, light. The market for Money is 4@5 ℘ cent. The deposits continue to increase, and now stand about $121,000,000.

The Statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, May 10	$138,943,211	$115,559,268	$32,339,368	$8,830,321
Boston, May 12	59,524,251	24,827,131	8,422,738	5,537,937
Phila., May 12	26,966,347	23,002,363	5,728,028	3,867,200
Total	$225,434,809	$163,388,564	$46,390,634	$18,235,458
Last week	223,526,396	154,774,348	49,819,453	17,696,189
Last year	210,364,048	129,717,740	50,587,341	18,557,646

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,116,763 58, including $137,000 for customs; Payments, $2,277,913 20; Balance, $15,906,018 10.

We are requested to say to the Wall-street friends of the *London American* that the subscription list is left with Messrs. CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, in Exchange-place.

The Directors and leading Shareholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway Company, have determined to arrange for the conversion, *at par*, of the overdue first mortgages into the General Sinking Fund Mortgage. These overdue mortgages, originally $1,975,000, have been reduced, by voluntary conversion into the First General Sinking Fund Mortgage, to about $1,600,000, will be paid off at an early day at par and interest since 1st May, unless the holders should elect to make the conversion on their own account. The Sinking Funds being a desirable investment at par, and are of the best first mortgage liens upon Western Railway property, a subscription to the extent of one million of dollars (and as much more as may be required to take up the overdue Bonds,) has been opened at the office of the Company in this City, and about $400,000 subscribed the first day. The overdue Bonds being out of the way by this conversion, there will be no remaining impediment to the application of the surplus income of the Road over and above the funded interest to the dividends of the Government Shares. These shares have gone up to-day to 55 ℘ cent.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Commerce in New-York was held on Monday, 12th inst, when the accounts of the Association were presented, together with the following balance-sheet, all of which were voted satisfactory, and the action of the Officers and Trustees of the Bank in coming forward promptly to the support of the Government approved. Mr. W. B. ASTOR presided at the meeting:

Loans and Discounts, averaging 32 days		$2,328,000
Loans to U. S., par value $10,048,000		9,899,000
Loans on State and City Stocks		59,000
In Paris and London		614,000
Real Estate		393,000
Gold $1,246,000, U. S. Notes $2,919,000		4,165,000
Cash Items, Checks on other Banks, &c.		2,348,000
Suspended Debt		320,000
Due from Banks		88,000
Expenses		20,000
Total		$20,234,000
Capital paid up	$9,148,000	
Profits undivided	688,000	
Deposits and due Banks	10,384,000	
Circulation	2,000	
Unpaid Dividends	12,000	—$20,234,000

The following is the statement of United States Securities held by Bank of Commerce in New-York, May 12, 1862:

Description.	Par Amount.	Cost	Amount.	Valuation.	Amount.
7 3-10 ℘ ct. 3 yrs.	4,270,000	100	4,270,000	100	4,270,000
6 ℘ cts. of 1881	4,119,000	89½	3,663,360	100	4,119,000
6 ℘ cts. of 1867-'68	152,000	113	172,787	100	152,000
6 ℘ cts. of 1862	17,000	106	18,045	100	17,000
5 ℘ cts. of 1874	1,400,000	106	1,484,648	90	1,260,000
5 ℘ cts. of 1865	90,000	103½	93,096	90	81,000
Totals	10,048,000		9,701,939		9,899,000

At the special meeting of the Shareholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey Road, held in Boston yesterday, it was resolved to build a separate track from Aurora into Chicago, and an issue of one million of Bonds authorized for this purpose. The meeting, which was composed for the most part of the Directors, and other parties largely interested against the settlement of the controversy with the Peoria Road, voted down the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The officers of this Company have, without the sanction of the stockholders of this Company, made certain contracts with the lessees of the western division of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and also with the Jacksonville and Savannah Railroad Company, incurring liabilities to a very large extent, and that they propose to make certain issues of bonds for the purpose of extending this road from Aurora to Chicago;

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that such liabilities and expenditures were entirely without authority of the stockholders of this Company, and greatly to their injury; and that the officers of this Company are expressly prohibited from making any further expenditures on account of the above-mentioned contracts, or from issuing any more bonds, until all matters in relation thereto, and the contracts made with the abovementioned parties, are submitted to the stockholders at their next annual meeting, and until the decision in the controversy now pending between the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company and this Company be decided.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending May 15, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.			
Entered at the port	$859,687	$412,768	$890,764
Thrown on market	828,351	138,140	1,003,268
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$41,615,070	$27,646,322	$19,658,785
Thrown on market	42,236,371	26,883,930	22,474,908

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 16, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 105 bbls. Ashes, 22,530 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. and 136 bags Corn Meal, 51,593 bushels Wheat, 11,696 bushels Corn, 36,970 bushels Oats, 3,020 bushels Malt, 10,745 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,554 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, since our last, at unchanged rates.

CANDLES—Continue inactive, at old rates.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 80 bags Maracaibo, at 21c.; 50 bags Jamaica, at 20½c.; and 530 bags Rio, at 19½c.@21c., ℘ ℔, usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in lively request, chiefly at 21c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is inactive, at former prices. Middlings, 27c.@27½c. ℘ ℔. Sales, 650 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 250 tons Logwood at $20, for St. Domingo, and $19 25 for Jamaica, cash, ℘ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand, at unsettled prices.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 30@$3 35, and Bunch ditto, at $3 15 ℘ box. Some 10,000 boxes have been sold on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand for shipment and home use, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 70@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 20 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 60
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request at steady rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand including extra at $4 70@$6 20 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, and $3 15 for choice Western and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, to-day, and having been in fair demand; prices have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels including Canada Club at $1 05@$1 08; White Western at $1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 14@$1 17; amber Iowa at $1 13; Milwaukee Club, at $1 05@$1 12; Chicago Spring at $1 04@$1 09; and choice Red State at $1 16@$1 18; and white Kentucky at $1 35 ℘ bushel. Corn is unchanged; sales 53,000 bushels at 52c.@53c. for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 49c. for unsound new do.; 56c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 78c.@80c., ℘ bushel; sales, 8,000 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 39½c.@40½c.; Western at 38½c.@40c., and State at 41c.@41½c. ℘ bushel. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of the 13th inst., says: "The receipts of Wheat at this city, which for the last three weeks have been steadily increasing, yesterday reached the enormous total of *one hundred and eighteen thousand bushels*, against 44,179 on the corresponding date last year. This amount is equal to the largest day's receipts of last Fall, and considerably above the average of September or October. In receipts of Wheat Chicago now stands in the background. The total amount received there on Saturday was only 17,000 bushels, against 103,000 bushels here; and yesterday, 44,000 against 118,000 at this city."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee from the 1st of January to May 10.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	144,318	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	2,308,865	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	69,703	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	83,783	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	46,917	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	29,370	[illegible]

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending May 12, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	50,583	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	177,912	[illegible]
Corn, bush	474,516	[illegible]
Oats, bush	57,609	[illegible]
Rye, bush	29,466	[illegible]
Barley, bush	42,612	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to May 12.

	1862.	1861.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	403,561	416,233	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	2,016,701	2,434,321	[illegible]
Corn, bush	3,728,776	4,209,631	[illegible]
Oats, bush	305,428	217,657	[illegible]
Rye, bush	278,661	109,930	[illegible]
Barley, bush	377,389	282,178	[illegible]

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, May 12.

	1862.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	86,000	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	1,094,356	[illegible]
Corn, bush	2,090,047	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand, at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Arrivals of Dry Hides continue ample, and sales have been made to a fair extent. The market is stronger, and a better demand has prevailed from the trade, but as yet the firm views of holders greatly restrict transactions. There has been a good demand for Wet Salted Hides, and prices have slightly improved. Sales have been fair. The principal sales of hides have been: 2,000 Porto Cabello, 20c., less 4 ℘ cent.; 700 Maracaibo, on private terms; 7,000 California, at 23½c., 6 months; 3,500 Western Slaughters, at 7½c.@8½c.; 1,500 City Slaughters, 7½c.@7¾c., cash.

IRON—Has been less active, but quoted very firm.

LEAD—Sales have been light, at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Has been in good request, at rather firmer rates.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 165 hhds., including St. Croix, on private terms; Porto Rico, at 38c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c.; also, by auction, [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico, at 33½c.@34c.; 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@24½c., and 200 ℔s. do., at 29c., cash, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive, and prices are unsettled.

OILS—The demand for Whale, Sperm and Linseed has been fair, at steady rates. Other kinds dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 900 bbls., in lots at $12 50@$12 62½ for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are more active at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is unaltered; sales 220 boxes at 6¾@7½c. ℘ ℔. Lard continues in demand and steady; sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is inquired for at former figures; sales, 350 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues pretty brisk, at 6½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 400 bags East India, at $4 87½@$5 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Are generally quiet, at former figures.

SPICES—Sales 1,000 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been heavier, to-day, comprising 2,000 hhds., and including Cuba at 7c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in request. Messrs. STUART quote their varieties thus: Best quality, Loaf, 10½c.; best quality Crushed, 10½c.; Granulated, 10½c.; Ground, 10¼c.; White—A, 9¾c.; Yellow—C, 9½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are in fair demand and are very firm.

TIN—Is generally quiet at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is more sought after, partly for export; other kinds are quiet. Sales, since our last, 437 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@14c.; and 64 cases seed leaf at 8c.@10c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 ℔s. chiefly at 9c. per ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23½c. for State, and 24c.@24½c. for Western, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, to-day, and rates have favored shippers slightly. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. Gloucester—Wheat, 10½d.@12d. ℘ bush.; and Tallow, 30s. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For Stettin—a Prussian schooner, with Whale Oil from New-Bedford, at 5c. ℘ gallon. A vessel was chartered for New-Orleans at $15 ℘ ton for heavy goods; and from New-Orleans, with Cotton, for Falmouth and orders, at 2½c. ℘ ℔.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May [illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May [illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May [illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May [illegible]
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June [illegible]
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June [illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	New-York	Liverpool	May 17
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May [illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May [illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May [illegible]
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June [illegible]
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE "LADY OF GOOD FAMILY," TO whom allusion was made in advertisement of Thursday, having no confidence in a person named "Mary," declines returning the napkin-ring till satisfactorily assured of her personal safety. Future correspondence through Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 84 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

HIGHLY SCENTED AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

RECEIVED BY J. E. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, [illegible]

Charles H. [illegible]	[illegible]	Henry Elsworth	[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]	Robert McCoskey	[illegible]
Alderman Farley	50	Walsh, Coulter & Co.	[illegible]
Alex. Van Renselaer	200	J. & J. Stuart & Co.	[illegible]
Samuel Wetmore	200	Samuel M. Cornell	[illegible]
[illegible] Rye	50	Henry Lee Norris	[illegible]
[illegible] C. Bronson	50		
[illegible] Fountain	30	Total	[illegible]

Besides which there have been between [illegible] remitted to Troy by other parties.

J. E. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays; THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—GERALDINE; OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The capture of Pensacola is announced in a dispatch from Gen. HALLECK's army. This news was brought to the Union lines, from Corinth, under a flag of truce.

All accounts now agree that the rebels are engaged in fortifying at Corinth, and that there a great battle will be fought—all in Gen. HALLECK's own good time. A field order just issued by Gen. HALLECK directs that no officers or soldiers will be permitted to pass to the rear of our lines, and no citizens to the front, without special authority. Deserters from the rebel army continue to come into our camps in squads.

We have another evidence this morning of Gen. MITCHEL's continued activity. In a dispatch to the War Department he announces that he had sent expeditions from Pulaski and Athens to Rogersville, which succeeded in driving out a considerable rebel force there without a battle. He then ordered another expedition from Rogersville, which seized the bridge across Shad Creek, and the ferry across the Tennessee, below the mouth of the creek—thus cutting off the passage of any more rebel troops, and entrapping about 1,200 or 1,500 rebel cavalry, which are scattered through the country in squads. Gen. MITCHEL also announces that he has impressed some gunboats on the Tennessee, with which he expects to pay his respects to the enemy from the eastward. Rogersville is in Lauderdale County, Ala., on the North side of the Tennessee River.

Gen. McCLELLAN has sent a dispatch to the War Department, directing attention to the conspicuous gallantry of HOOKER's and KEARNEY's Divisions in the battle of Williamsburgh—HOOKER's Division for hours withstanding the attack of greatly superior numbers, and KEARNEY's Division arriving in time to decide the fortunes of the day.

The released prisoners who arrived in Washington on Wednesday night last, report having passed the *Galena* and *Aroostook* just below Jamestown, and the *Monitor* near Harden's Bluff, twenty or thirty miles from Newport's News. Rebel batteries at that point opened upon her, but she passed them without replying. The prisoners gave her three cheers; and in response to a question, asking why he did not silence the batteries, the officer commanding replied that they had more important work to do up the river. At Newport's News they learned for the first time of the evacuation of Norfolk and the destruction of the *Merrimac*, and when told of it, seventeen of the twenty-five members of JEFF. DAVIS' body guard, who accompanied the prisoners from Richmond, refused to return, and took the oath of allegiance. It was reported in Richmond that JEFF. DAVIS had gone to Tuscaloosa, Ala. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is released on parole, although he is virtually a prisoner in his own house. He is not allowed to leave his country seat, near Richmond.

Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and Attorney-General BATES, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and proceeded to Norfolk with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH. Orders have been issued by Gen. WOOL in reference to trade in Norfolk, and prohibiting the sale or distribution of newspapers there. It is understood that free travel will soon be allowed between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

Secretary STANTON, by order of the President, has issued an order thanking Gen. WOOL for the capture of Norfolk and the consequent destruction of the *Merrimac*. Gen. WOOL, it will be seen, has been advanced to a full Major-Generalship.

A dispatch from Strasburgh, the present headquarters of Gen. BANKS, states that great numbers of Union residents of the Valley are coming in, under the mistaken impression that our forces are retreating, and to escape impressment into the rebel service.

It is currently reported at Gen. BANKS' headquarters that Gens. MILROY and SCHENCK are in occupation of Staunton. Such an event is not unlikely.

In reference to affairs in the Mountain Department, the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Wednesday, says: "We wish to excite no apprehensive excitement, but it is proper that it should be known that news in a reliable form has reached the city that the rebels have strongly reinforced JACKSON's command, from their scattered Yorktown army, and that for some days back they have been pressing the lines of BANKS and FREMONT, evidently with the intention of breaking through and forcing their way into West Virginia, and perhaps into the free State borders. The news seems to be, for we cannot get at it direct, that MILROY has been falling back for a couple of days past, and his scouts have been driven in, and the indications are that a desperate raid is intended upon the borders with the hope of effecting a diversion in Eastern Virginia and in the South. We understand that troops have been called to this immediate border to meet this threat. How soon or where they will be concentrated we do not know." Dispatches have already been published in the TIMES stating that Gen. FREMONT has reinforced MILROY, and that the rebels are retreating before him.

A dispatch, dated Manassas Gap, May 13, says: "Gen. GEARY's command, threatened by large forces of guerrilla cavalry, has put the Manassas Gap Railroad in complete running order to Front Royal, and has guarded thirty-two miles of the mountain passes for five weeks past, and reconstructed all the destroyed bridges. They were attacked by, and had almost daily skirmishes, for twelve successive days, with bodies of guerrilla cavalry, whose object was to obstruct the road. Several of the rebels have been wounded, and a number of prisoners taken. Guerrillas have crept up at night upon the infantry pickets, under cover of the darkness, and attempted to murder them, but have been foiled by constant watchfulness Several of these desperadoes have been captured, and sent to Washington. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers are now in Gen. MCDOWELL's Division. They have explored all the mountain recesses of the Blue Ridge, from Paris to Manassas Gap, and driven the guerrillas, which had threatened destruction to the newly constructed bridges and the railroad south of Manassas Gap."

Among the important documents on record that will embrace an interesting part of the history of the rebellion, is a letter of Gen. SCOTT's, addressed to Secretary of War FLOYD in October, 1860, urging the reinforcement of the Southern forts. It shows that the General foresaw the approaching rebellion.

The United States steam transport *Oriole*, Capt. MAINWARING, arrived at this port yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., 12th inst., *viâ* Hatteras Inlet, 13th inst., having on board sixty-three discharged soldiers from the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York State Volunteers; also, several soldiers on furlough, and the ladies of H. SOUTHWORTH and CHAS. BEMAN, both of Deep River, Conn. The health of the troops at Newbern remained good. They were still engaged in fortifying the place. The United States transport *Haze* was going into Newbern when the *Oriole* sailed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from merchants and others of New-York was presented, asking for the speedy passage of the Pacific Railroad bill. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, and an amendment was adopted, authorizing the President to discriminate against those tribes which have taken up arms against the Government. The Confiscation bill, reported from the Special Committee, was taken up and debated until the adjournment. Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, explained that the bill had been carefully prepared by the Committee, who had tried to harmonize the different opinions. Attempts were made to kill it by voting it down section by section, but they failed by decided votes. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a communication from the Secretary of War was presented, inclosing a report from Gen. GEARY, concerning the homicide of Mr. SCOTT and Mr. MATHEWS, recently, in Fanquier County, Va. It appears that they were killed by two privates of a Wisconsin Regiment, as they, with arms in their hands, were entering a house to capture the soldiers who had been guilty of marauding. BEN WOOD, not wishing to consume the time of the House in the delivery of a speech on the condition of the Union, obtained leave to print it. Private bills were then considered; after which the House adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A steamer has been chartered by the Government and is now loading at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, for the Gulf Blockading Squadron, to sail on Monday, the 19th inst., and will take the mails.

The Baltimore *American*, in speaking of Gen. BUTLER's Proclamation to the people of New-Orleans, says: "If we wanted any proof that Gen. BUTLER, as Commanding General at New-Orleans, is the 'right man in the right place,' we might find it in the reminiscences which remain of his administration of affairs at a critical period here in Baltimore. Called upon to deal with treachery the most subtle, with audacity at that time almost unequaled, he well began that work which ended in restoring to the loyal their rights; and the hatred still manifested so bitterly whenever his name is mentioned in rebel circles, is the best compliment that could be paid him for his conduct in dealing with the disloyal."

The *Red Rover*, one of the rebel steamers captured at Island No. Ten, has been converted into a hospital boat to do duty with the Mississippi flotilla.

A few days since fifty-nine bales of cotton, on an open car going from Murfreesboro' to Nashville, took fire from a spark communicated by the locomotive, and were totally destroyed.

Hon. H. S. SANFORD, Minister to Belgium, has presented the First Minnesota Regiment with a small battery of three rifled steel cannon—six-pounders—with their equipments.

Capt. HENRY A. DURIVAGE, of the cavalry battallion, attached to Gen. BUTLER's Division, died on the 23d ult. He is supposed to have had a sudden attack of heart complaint, to which he was subject, and to have fallen into the river from the transport on which his company was moving up the Mississippi.

The Committee appointed by the Law Institute to investigate the case of Mr. JAMES—the matter of his admission to the Bar of New-York, and his professional position in England at the time—have reported adversely to Mr. JAMES, demanding that the order admitting him be revoked, unless he show good cause why such action should not be taken. In the case of the agent of the Associated Press against FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, for libel, which is now pending in the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, Mr. CRAIG was sworn yesterday in his own behalf, testifying that he never cut the telegraph wires, as alleged, and that he never made a statement to anyone to that effect. Evidence was also introduced to impeach the party who testified before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee that the plaintiff had so stated.

The Stock Market opened languidly yesterday, but gained strength during the day and closed firmly. American Gold fell to 103@103¼ per cent. Exchange on London, 113½@113¾.

A good demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, at steady rates. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Coffee, Molasses, East India Rice, Logwood, Laths, Lead, Pepper, Teas and Whalebone. Ingot Copper, Raisins, Hay, Sugars, Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were freely purchased. Hides and Leather attracted considerable attention, and were somewhat firmer. Whisky was in fair demand, but at unsettled prices. Cotton was quiet. The freight market was less active, though shippers had any existing advantage. Included in the charters was a vessel to load with heavy goods for New-Orleans, and with Cotton at New-Orleans, for Falmouth, England, and orders. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

FROM NEW-YORK TO THE CAPITAL.—Congress has put an extinguisher upon the Metropolitan Railroad Bill, one of the pleasantest little jobs of the session. With swelling promise of opening a much-needed Military and Post Road between Washington and New-York, upon which the time of transit might be reduced by several hours, and the fares curtailed several dollars, the bill simply contemplated a new railroad between Baltimore and Washington, with no mentionable advantages over the one now in existence. And this enterprise was to be aided by a loan of Government credit. It required but a first reading of the bill to put it upon the table, where it will lie till the Greek Kalends.

The wise thing for Congress to do just now, while we wait for a wiser to be done hereafter, is to constitute the present shore line a post road, requiring it to be completed either through or around Philadelphia and Baltimore, insisting upon a double track all the way, and that the Susquehannah be bridged at Havre-de-Grace. By these stipulations the time consumed between this City and Washington may be brought within seven hours, and the journey made with safety. When a bill to this effect is introduced, we earnestly beg that it be not laid on the table.

How to Deal with the Rebellion in its New Field of Operations.

The rebels apparently are unwilling to risk their cause in the open field, and are withdrawing their forces from the Border to the Cotton States, to avail themselves of the advantage given them by a wide distance from the base of the operations of our Government, and by a malarious climate.

Assuming such to be their plans, how can these be met or defeated, and the rebellion subdued? Suppose them to withdraw into the central portions of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina—for these are the most defensible positions that they can fall back upon—what is the wisest policy for our Government to adopt? Could we not, in such case, surround the rebellion, and reduce it by the gradual but certain process of siege? In a few weeks more we shall have completely hemmed it in by sea. We already command the whole Atlantic coast, with the exception of Wilmington in North and Charleston in South Carolina. These will speedily fall, when a perfect blockade can be maintained by the control we shall have of all the points of ingress or egress on the coast. On the Gulf side we have every port of any importance but Mobile and Galveston. These will be captured as soon as attacked.

The rebels will then be completely cut off from all communication by sea. Their whole population will retreat inland, and condemn themselves to complete non-intercourse with all nations, as well as with the North. Upon their land frontier, cannot we erect an equally impassable barrier? Wherever we go we seize all the lines of communication, so that we leave them without any possible means of an offensive movement. In no single instance since the outbreak of the rebellion, has a movement been attempted outside the territory the rebels claimed as their own, for the reason that any such would have been impossible. The possession by our own forces of the public works of Tennessee, renders that State safe from invasion or attack. The rebels cannot operate offensively. Their strength consists simply in the *vis inertia* opposed by forces in position, which cannot be assailed without great preparation and a large force. But suppose we reclaim and hold Virginia, Tennessee and a portion of North Carolina, open the Mississippi River to navigation, and control the entire seacoast of the South—allowing the rebels to remain for a time unmolested in the positions to which we have assumed they will retreat? In the first place our maritime commerce is secure from attack. We restore order and enforce allegiance as far as our lines extend. We have accomplished the great object of the war. We have recovered full control over the portions of the country most important to be possessed and held. We are relieved of all apprehension of an offensive movement, if such were ever entertained. We have dwarfed the rebellion to proportions that are utterly contemptible. We have shown that the strength of the country in no considerable degree depended upon the South. We have all the elements of our prosperity remaining. The North was never richer or stronger. Now, having hemmed in the rebellion so as to render it innoxious to ourselves, suppose we rest for the Summer upon our arms, and abide the result of our investment? How long can the besieged sustain themselves with an inadequate supply of food, and entirely deprived of nearly all the comforts and necessaries of life—flour, leather, clothing of all kinds—in fact, nearly everything but raw cotton, pork and corn bread? How are munitions of war to be obtained? There can be no other result, in the end, but a surrender at discretion, from sheer exhaustion. A people without industries or resources cannot long be shut out from all communication with the world without being self-destroyed. The exclusion that the Southern people have already suffered has tended to weaken them in a tenfold greater degree than our arms. The command of the sea has been our crowning advantage. The moment that the penance of the blockade was established, the result was no longer doubtful.

We do not know what may be the policy of our Government, but we shall soon reach a point at which we can leave the rebellion to starve itself into submission. Hardly any alternative so dreadful as that we suggest could be presented to the rebels. Shut the scorpion up in its own den to prey upon its own vitals. How long would the poor whites, who have no interest in common with the slaveholders, or the slaves themselves, bear the privations and suffering to which they would be exposed? Internal dissensions and mutual recriminations would soon break out into open warfare, far more destructive to the rebel cause than the success of Northern arms. Guerrillas would have to prey upon their own friends. The rebels could not strike a blow that did not recoil upon their own heads, nor maintain a soldier that did not exhaust instead of strengthening them. They would be without Government that could command respect, or save society from sinking into its elemental condition. By pausing for the hot season, the positions we have gained might, in effect, enable us to reap all the advantages of vigorous offensive operations. With the lapse of time, should we see more clearly the wisest policy to be pursued, this policy must, of course, be shaped by the rebels themselves. Whatever opposes the reduction of the rebellion and the restoration of the national integrity must be destroyed, whatever this may be. Every day is something gained in dealing with the rebellion. Having stripped it of its power as an organization, we may well take a little time to see upon what basis the reconstruction of the country can be best effected.

BROWNLOW BELLIGERENT.—Parson BROWNLOW, in his speech in the Academy of Music the other evening, proposed, after the rebellion was crushed, and we had "a few weeks' rest to rucruit," to "lick England and France both, if they wish it; and" (he added) "I am not certain but we will have to do it—particularly old England." The Parson is a splendid hater, and is privileged to say what would be both ungracious and impolitic from other lips. But he will probably find out, if he stays long enough in New-York, that there is no present call for the proposed "licking." The good-natured laughter and applause that followed this utterance, had a purely ideal reference—very far from an actual indorsement of the Parson's belligerent sentiment.

Errors of the British Press.

We copied the other day an article of the London *Times*, expository of the reasons why the Northern States can never subdue the rebellion of the South. The topic is as stale as the argument; but it is worth while to record this latest of the *Times* oracles, in order that it may be fresh in the mind of the reader when events shall occur to disprove it. Here indeed the disproof is already perfect. The pillars of the rebellion are crumbling perceptibly as we look at them. The main supports it had to stand upon have already disappeared. New-Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi; Norfolk and the traffic brought to its doors by the internal improvements of the Border States; the possession of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; foreign sympathy, to assume in due time a practical shape; the ability of their rams and plated batteries to break the blockade and invade Yankee seaports; all these have come to naught. The manufacturers of Europe have given up all hope of the cotton crop. The pressure of the National armies is such that the chances of protracting resistance and provoking the mediatorial offices of the European Powers, by weariness of a long and apparently interminable war, have wholly disappeared. In fact, the rebels have practically given up the fight, and are only seeking that last ditch in which they stand pledged to die, to leave the substantial fruits of triumph in the hands of National authority.

But while such is the desperate state of affairs and unqualified hopelessness of the rebels themselves, who ought to know something of their own condition, the cheerful assurance of their British sympathizers is unabated. In the sight of the London *Times*, the prospect of National triumph was never more dim than at present. True, we have driven the enemy not only away from Washington, but off the battle-ground they had themselves selected, to wit, the soil of Virginia. We have taken possession of their entire seaboard; they have no harbor in their possession; the rapid concentration of the forces drawn around their diminished territory must presently crush them forever; and yet, seeing these things, the British spectator is wholly unable to see that the task which the people of the loyal States set for themselves is rapidly moving toward fulfillment. So utterly fatuous indeed is this English prepossession, that even the logic of fact fails to mend it. The predictions of Mr. RUSSELL, the brilliant and able correspondent of the *Times*, uniformly proved unsound. Carried away by the flatulent braggadocia of the Southern leaders, and misled by the accident of Bull Run, Mr. RUSSELL constantly asserted the impossibility of repressing the rebellion, and while he did honorable justice to the sturdy resolution of the North, and its prodigal sacrifices to restore the Union, he could only assure his European readers that these praiseworthy efforts must all be vain. Of each movement and expedition inaugurated at the North he foretold a result always belied by the event. And yet these failures, necessarily recorded among the news in the all-telling *Times*, never dissuaded that journal from its addiction to prophecy. It not only continues to prophesy editorially, but borrowing the aid of Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, a shrewd and able attorney for the rebels, it has had daily premonitions of the frightful disasters about to befall the National arms. We cannot better illustrate the qualifications of this gentleman for the duties assigned him on the staff of the *Times* than by quoting the following paragraph from his latest communication. It refers to the movement of the expedition against New-Orleans.

> "And the end of this unpromising voyage would be New-Orleans—a city of 160,000 inhabitants, fire-eaters to a man, spurred by a Vigilance Committee, with large resources, inspiriting traditions of successful defence, and a large French element in its population—a race little likely to hold back from a barricade or any other kind of fighting. Here, in addition to its own resources, would be accumulated all the steamers and combatants driven down the river by the Federal advance. It is not improbable that the fleet of gunboats, iron-roofed batteries and steam rams, *under the command of such men as Maury and other of the best officers of the former navy*, will exceed in number and power the force coming to attack them. On land, fortifications, prepared long since, will be defended by numbers equal to those of the assailants. *What the probability of success in such an enterprise is the reader may judge for himself.* Great stress is, indeed, laid on the effect of the mortar-boats; but shells, a powerful auxiliary in an attack, cannot decide a contest. There has been ample time to provide for them, and, wherever earth, bagging and timber can be found, shelter may be provided; the supply, also, will be limited, as it proved to be at Sweaborg, and there will be no means to replenish the magazines.
>
> The expedition under Gen. BUTLER was probably intended to await the arrival of the flotilla from the North, and to coöperate with it, so as to place the city between two fires. But all experience of warfare has proved that combined movements, where the points of departure are remote and the progress of either force is exposed to accident, break down in practice, however brilliant their promise in design. Gen. BUTLER must either now face the yellow fever or make his attack alone. The latter event was expected at New-York, and, of course, with triumphant success. *A much more probable result is a disastrous repulse or a repetition of Gen. SHERMAN's operations before Savannah.*"

This is the very spirit of prophecy. It is no stronger or weaker than the entire staple of British speculation. It is founded, like all the rest, upon premises rashly assumed, and which every development of the contest must continue to refute. The Southern is a weak people, fighting for a cause they know to be bad, against a Government they know to be exhaustless in its clemency. They are believed in England to be a powerful people contending for rights incontestibly theirs, against an oppressive and unsparing Government, which withholds from them the most sacred of popular rights. This radical error infects the entire reasoning of the *Times* and its contributors. It produces absurd expectations of Southern valor, and obstinacy of resistance; it exaggerates the resources of a people presumed to be ready to stake their lives and fortunes upon the assertion of their rights. New-Orleans was the most valuable possession of the enemy. The loss was practically the end of his struggle. Yet in its defence there was nothing of the ardent and indomitable spirit predicted by the seers of the *Times*. MAURY was not heard from. His squadron of rams, and rafts, and mailed batteries, was bowled down by our brave fellows as though it had been an aggregation of skiffs. The impassable forts were passed by the gunboats. The shells *did* render Jackson and St. Philip untenable; there were no barricades or defences at or in the city itself; in short, there was no spark of heroism exhibited anywhere by a population, which, when there was a British invader to encounter, exhibited the courage of Spartans. At every point, prediction was falsified, and the pretended oracle put to shame.

If reiterated lessons could cure the prejudice and misdirection of British sentiment, such reiterated blunders would not be useless. But no such cure can be relied upon. Even when the last rebel shall have been disarmed, and the reign of law and order shall be undisputed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, we are not to expect the *Times* to qualify in the least its opinion that the rebellion is inextinguishable.

In Memoriam—Concertina.

Human sorrow is contagious. Few hearts are so steeled to suffering that even the sight of a bear robbed of her whelps will not moisten the eye of pity. Weeping Rachels always awaken sympathy—whatever doubts there may be as to the virtue of mother or children. It is enough to know that the children "are not" to open the fountains of compassion.

There sits near us a silent, solitary mourner, having a semi-parental relation—at least that of a faithful nurse—to a recent defunct; and it would be a denial of our common humanity if we were to bottle our tears, or if we did not summon the public to the funeral.

The *Herald* has lost a child! One of the youngest of the brood, indeed, but one of the sturdiest and best nursed—*Concertina* lived her brief day, the pet of her papa and his numerous family circle; was seized with an ague at Albany; had a terrible fright from some ugly Policemen; was put in the care of Drs. BRADY and BYRNE for "constitutional" treatment; but finally "shuffled off her mortal coil" in the hands of one who will have no occasion, it is hoped, to Re-*cord*-her. Alack! Alas! It is not alone "that tough muscle called a heart"—as Dr. BUTLER anatomised Senator MASON, of Virginia—that will bleed over this bereavement, but the still more sensitive organ—the pocket—of her papa will *bleed* too. Who of the motley throng accustomed to read the line-aments of her father's somewhat battered and smutted face—especially on Sunday mornings—can have forgotten the reflection of *Concertina's* beauty, sensationized and displayed with untold art—but with well tolled profits? Now, to lose a child—and some hundreds of dollars a week paid into the domestic till for keeping her—before the public, is no ordinary calamity. We do not wonder at the sensitive grief and modesty combined, that have prevented her papa from uttering a word about the long sickness of his child, excepting, indeed, the hopeful signs of recovery when the "constitutional" doctors had her in hand. Even the demise of *Concertina*, and the Crowner's 'quest of Judge HOFFMAN are excluded from the official columns. The principal sign of sorrow is found in the increased respect ("over the left,") for the clergy and the "pious anniversary beggars," a set of idle, worthless ranters," he says, "who are too lazy to earn their own livelihood, except in this swindling manner," leaving "vice and immorality just about as rampant and prevalent as ever."

Poor old fellow! If the loss of a single child so afflicts his—pocket, what would become of him if an epidemic were to sweep off the whole family? If "Venus" and "Gambrinus," and "Bacchus," and the interesting household whose separate charms were combined in Concertina, should pass from the hectic to the death-damp condition, what would the *Herald* do? Cheer up! disconsolate friend. Your "father" has had a long life; you have lived to a very green old age; you have a numerous progeny; and who knows but other hopefuls like "Secessia" and "Concertina" may attest the virility of even afflicted senility?

SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT—A BIT OF MERCY THAT SHOULD ATONE FOR TARDY JUSTICE.—The painful rumor comes to us from Port Royal that a mutinous spirit has developed itself in the ranks of Col. SERRELL's Engineer Regiment, and that forty-five malcontents have been sentenced to hard labor on the Dry Tortugas. The fact seems to be that this admirable corps, composed of picked men, drawn from every class of our artisans, enlisted and were mustered into service as a corps of engineers—a department of service in which the pay is about one-third greater than that of the line. The Paymasters declined to recognize the regiment in the character of Engineers; and officers and men refused to take pay tendered them as infantry. The matter was referred to the War Department, where Col. SERRELL, and one officer of the corps after another, endeavored to have justice done, but wholly without success. It is remarkable, indeed, that never has business so dragged in the Department, as since it passed under the control of its actual chief. For eight months without pay, their families without means of support, Government deaf to their crying claim for justice, and obliged under an ardent sun to do the heavy labor of engineers, while receiving no compensation whatever; permission to disband and return to the aid of their dependents denied them, is it any wonder these victims of red tape tyranny should rise in a desperate spirit of mutiny?

We are glad to learn that Government has at last recognized the pretensions of this persecuted corps, by ordering it to receive full pay as an engineer corps from the date of their enlistment. As this is an admission of the injustice heretofore suffered by the men, let us hope this tardy concession may be followed by a full and cordial amnesty to the mutineers, who, we venture to say, have no longer a disposition to revolt, now Government has removed an irresistible provocation to [illegible]

A CONVENIENT RANGE FOR AN [illegible].—It would be an exceedingly easy thing just now for a column of our army to advance southward *viâ* Norfolk and Suffolk, and seize and possess the State of North Carolina. Suffolk has already been occupied by our troops; from there to Weldon (N. C.) is but sixty miles by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and from Weldon railroads diverge to Goldsboro, Raleigh, (the capital,) and Greensboro. With these places in our hands, in addition to the coast line and the rivers already held by BURNSIDE, there would be little else needed to restore the Old North State to the Union, but to install the new Military Governor, STANLEY, at the capital. Nearly all the rebel troops that have been raised in North Carolina are now in Virginia; and a rapid movement from Suffolk would forestall any attempt the rebels might make to throw troops into the State from Richmond. The rebels, it is true, boast that they have an immense number of soldiers stationed at various points in North Carolina; and the organ of the rebels in this City yesterday stated that they had thirty thousand men at Edenton—a very likely place, by the way, for the rebels to station thirty thousand troops, when a couple of our gunboats in Albemarle Sound, could at any moment isolate and capture them. We do not believe that North Carolina contributed thirty thousand men altogether to the service of JEFF. DAVIS. At the various points we have captured in the State—at Roanoke Island, at Newbern, at Beaufort, &c., we have encountered but small bodies of troops; and a good part of these have been from other rebel States. At the present time especially, the State is very bare of troops, and would undoubtedly be easily enough occupied. By seizing the three points we have named, also, the main lines of retreat over which the Richmond rebels expect to escape into the Cotton States would be in our control.

Now that Norfolk is ours, and the *Merrimac* has been destroyed, Gen. WOOL does not need more than a corporal's guard to garrison Fortress Monroe. Would it not be a good thing for him to throw a few thousand men down to Weldon and Raleigh, and thus at once relieve the good State of North Carolina from the bloody tyranny of the rebel usurpers?

MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR KENTUCKY.—We do not understand that the new Military Governor, which the Military Board of Kentucky ask for that State, is intended to supersede Gov. MAGOFFIN, or in any way to interfere with his legitimate functions. The late Legislature of Kentucky—as loyal a body as ever was convened in any State—did not think proper to impeach or remove him; and there is no necessity for any interference with him now—even if the Government had power in the premises. The duties of the new functionary will relate purely to the military interests of the State—to the suppression of guerrillas, to the prevention of rebel enlistments, and to watching over any demonstrations which the latent but powerful secession element in the State might at any time attempt. These duties have been utterly neglected by Gov. MAGOFFIN; and some sections of the State—the extreme west and the extreme east—have, in consequence, been threatened with outbreaks. There must be no tampering with the rebel brigands—no doubts as to the propriety of "coercing" them, or hanging them; and, particularly, there must be no secret encouragement given to them by any of the men invested with power. The purpose of the State Board in requesting a Military Supervisor is, that he may look after these interests, and thereby secure the peace of Kentucky, so long disturbed by the rebels.

A GREAT TRANSOCEANIC RACE.—The delay in the appearance of the *Great Eastern* is accounted for upon the supposition that she did not leave Milford Haven until the 7th, the day following that announced for her departure. In any event, assuming her ability to make the Western transatlantic trip in ten days, she is now fully due here, and her arrival may occur at any moment.

The present voyage of the great ship is regarded with more interest, because a rival steamship, principally of iron, and second only to the *Great Eastern* in size, follows her across the Atlantic. The *Scotia* is the latest and most splendid creation of the Cunard Company. Four hundred feet in length, built principally of iron, with primary reference to safety, speed being a secondary consideration, the *Scotia* is nevertheless expected to make one of the most remarkable passages ever performed. As she left Liverpool on the 10th inst., it is reasonable to expect her here on Tuesday. In England, this match against time between two of the largest and finest results of human skill and cunning, is watched with the deepest interest. At present the *Great Eastern* does not promise to come out of the encounter first and best.

HONORS FOR OUR NAVAL HEROES.—We are glad to learn that the Naval Committee of the House has acted favorably on a bill to establish new grades of rank in the navy. Ten orders are provided for by the bill, including Admirals, Commodores, &c. The measure is one greatly needed, and its adoption has often been urged in these columns. It cannot be doubted that favorable action will at once be taken upon it by both the House and Senate. The man who took New-Orleans is still but a Captain; FOOTE is only Captain FOOTE; and so with DUPONT. All these gallant sailors should be Admirals; as, had their operations been conducted on land, they would certainly all have been Major-Generals. The highest grade, however, should be limited to a small number, and should be conferred as an honor only upon those who have performed the most glorious deeds.

RUMORS OF RICHMOND.—Foolish reports of the surrender of Richmond go about the streets. These anticipations of events sure to happen, are always repeated and exaggerated, and find always a class of people furnished with exhaustless reasons why they may be true. Of one thing an impatient public may be assured—the capture of Richmond will be known to the authorities at Washington as soon as possible after it shall occur; and as it is not a fact that "tends to retard the movements of our army," it will very certainly be sent by the War Department on the wings of lightning to the uttermost corners of the land. It is only when we have suffered a reverse that intelligence is withheld and manipulated, day after day, until the public is maddened with doubt and impatience.

Western Sanitary Commission.

St. Louis, Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

James A. Roosevelt, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I was forced to telegraph you to-day to send us, if you would, 3,000 shirts and drawers. The sick and wounded in this Department is so large, and so many are under our care, that our stock is completely exhausted. We have our Union ladies hard at work making them, but still they are sent out faster that we can get them in. Fresh sick are coming in every day; new hospitals are being established, and more are expected.

The wounded from battle are almost entirely destitute, and their every want has to be supplied.

I wish that you could be here for a week to see what has to be done, but your citizens I know will esteem it a privilege to have the opportunity of giving. I shall have copied an appeal just read from our agent at Pittsburgh Landing; will also send a memorandum to-morrow or next day showing what has been done with the supplies of money and goods sent to us. The United States Sanitary Commission from Washington object to our mode of proceeding, that we should not make appeals for aid. While the good people do not object, and give, and the soldiers need comforts, we will be forced to disregard their objections. If they will send us from their well-filled stores, there would be no necessity for our making the appeals which we do. We offered to act as their agents, and distribute their supplies, but this they declined, and sent two agents at high salaries to do that which we offered to do without cost. I regret to see the unkind feeling exhibited by them. We are not only willing, but would be most happy to coöperate with them, if it could be done without intervention, and circumlocution of red tape, which is required. We have a work to perform, and wish to do it in the simplest and most direct manner possible. Excuse the length of this letter. Yours truly,

JAMES E. YEATMAN.
President Western Sanitary Commission.

Jas. A. Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden-lane, acknowledges receipt of the following sums in aid of the Western Floating Hospitals and wounded soldiers:

St. George's Chapel, Beekman-street, by Rev. Mr. Reed, $5 25; Presbyterian Church, Ewing, N. J., $9; Miss E. R. Lockwood, slippers; Sunday School of West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, per Mr. Crane, Superintendent, $25; Abington Valley Baptist Church, $5; St. Bartholomew's Church, by Dr. Cook, $223 27; Dollar Subscriptions, $60; Mrs. Samuel Willet, $10; Warrenton, $5; Dollar Subscription, $1; Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, by Dr. Morgan, $44 25; Young Ladies' Patriotic Association, of Plainfield, hospital stores; Boxes at Tiffany & Co.'s, $30 33; Boxes at Knox's, $52 37; Boxes at Caswell, Mack & Co.'s, $19 47; Boxes at Hegeman & Co.'s, $21 15; Mrs. Aletta Strong, $50; Cash, $5; L. A. Tousey, $7 92; Cash, N. R. & Co., 16c.; Brick Church collection, Dr. Spring, Pastor, $208 23; Brick Church collection, Dr. Spring, Pastor, for Louisville, $200; Boxes at Ball, Black & Co.'s, $15 20; Boxes at Holmes & Co.'s, $7 61; Children's Aid Society of Hanover, N. J., by L. M. John, $87 16; Boxes at Holmes & Co.'s, $7; Boxes at Park Belford's, $1 50; Boxes at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, $12 50; Dollar Subscriptions, $6; Mrs. W. J. Henry, Poughkeepsie $5; L. M., $20; John D. Lawson, $20; Beers, $25; Mrs. Sampson, $50; George N. Lawrence, $25; W. E. Gilman, $100; Boxes at Tiffany & Co.'s, $26 08; Cash, $2; A. A. T., $5; J. Miller, $10; Through Mr. Hamilton, $12; Patchogue, $5; Ladies of Lakeville Village, two barrels hospital stores; previously acknowledged, $8,136 23; total, $9,578 06.

Property of Deceased Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have in my possession money and other articles belonging to the following members of New-York Regiments:

George E. Taylor, 43d Regiment; believed to have been from Fly Creek, Otsego County. His body is at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

William Spellburgh, 18th Regiment, Co. H. Buried at Cypress Hill.

Erastus C. Bradley, 44th Regiment, Co. G.

James Conine, 12th Regiment, Co. I.

I shall be happy to deliver the packages to the persons entitled to receive them, and ask your assistance to enable me to find them.

GEORGE BLISS, JR.,
Colonel Commanding Depot.

Aerated Bread.

"The Aerated Bread is, without exception, the best baker's bread I have ever seen."—*Prof. Wolcott Gibbs.*

"Whiter, sweeter, lighter, more digestible bread is made by this process than by fermentation."—*Prof. Silliman.*

"We have tried the Aerated Bread and found it far superior to anything of the kind ever tasted."—*Washington Republican.*

"Bread prepared in this manner is necessarily pure and palatable as well as healthful; and such we find to be the opinion of scientific and medical men."—*National Intelligencer.*

"After repeated examination of Bread made by this process, I am convinced that it is the best of which I have any knowledge."—*Samuel St. John, Professor Chemistry.*

"The objectionable consequences of fermentation being avoided, the constituents of the flour are left uncontaminated, the resulting loaf being ABSOLUTELY PURE."—*London Times.*

"I have examined the process by which the Aerated Bread is made, and am satisfied it produces a *purer* and *cleaner* loaf than is made by any other method."—*John F. May, M. D., Washington.*

"I concur with Dr. May in his appreciation of the Aerated Bread."—*A. D Bache, of the Coast Survey.*

The peculiar features of this bread are:

1st. It combines perfect *lightness* with the highest degree of purity, sweetness and nutrition.

2d. Being free from all deleterious ingredients, its *digestive quality* is faultless.

3d. It never becomes *sour*, no change of climate affects its character, and hence it is invaluable on sea-voyages.

4th. It is absolutely *clean*—a quality unknown to ordinary bread, but belonging peculiarly to this. Being kneaded by machinery, it excludes all contact with the hand.

5th. It has the *unadulterated flavor* peculiar to the *wheat* from which it is made. This is an unerring test of *purity*, and is not found in any bread leavened the usual way, as the presence of yeast or alkaline matter corrupts the native flavor of the grain.

The universal testimony of physicians and scientific men is strongly and decidedly in favor of this bread, not only in this City, but also in London, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in Washington, and wherever it has been introduced. It is sanctioned and approved, among others, by the *Sanitary Commission* at Washington, by Prof. A. D. Bache, of the United States Coast Survey; by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; by Frederick Law Olmsted, Prof. Silliman, Gen. Scott, Gen. Dix, as well as by numerous clergymen, and all the leading physicians of this and other cities. When such men approve and indorse this bread, after examination and trial, it leaves no room to question the merit and excellence of the article.

AERATED BREAD CO.,
Lafayette-place, corner Fourth-st.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others—either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

New Establishment.
HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second-street.

For the accommodation of our up-town friends and customers, we have opened a branch at the above location.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

N. B. Particular attention given to the manufacture of fine Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., to order.

Francis Many,
No. 49 JOHN-ST., N. Y.
SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS,
SASH FASTENINGS,
SHUTTER BARS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Samuel Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. The medicines dispensed and sold at this establishment are warranted strictly pure, and the most severe care is taken in putting up prescriptions.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

McLaughlin's Union Shirt Manufactory removed from No. 268 to No. 273 Greenwich-st. Orders for his superb Shirts respectfully solicited.

S. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

[illegible] perior.

The Men's [illegible] Department is well stocked with piece goods, and the cutters are equal to the best.

MILITARY, NAVY AND SCHOOL UNIFORMS, receive particular attention. Also, uniforms for the Brooklyn Polytechnic School.

(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

The Best and Cheapest Place to Get Good Boots, Shoes and Summer Gaiters is at WATKINS' No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 867 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Alsop—Beers.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Stimpson, Charles H. Alsop, of Middletown, Conn., to Elizabeth G., daughter of Henry J. Beers, Esq., of the former place.

Bowen—Jernegan.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry A. Bowen, of Brooklyn, to Miss Lillie Jernegan, daughter of Hon. J. L. Jernegan, also of Brooklyn.

Brainerd—Fowler.—On Thursday, May 15, by Rev. W. F. Collins, J. H. Brainerd to Annie S., second daughter of Charles Fowler, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

Del Bal—White.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 14, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. M. Driscoll, S. J., Señor Don Bernardino del Bal, of Santiago, New-Granada, to Jenny C., eldest daughter of Hon. James W. White, Justice of the Superior Court of this City.

Gow—Kydd.—In this City, on Thursday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, Mr. Thomas Gow to Miss Margaret D. Kydd, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Kydd, all of this City.

Martin—Baldwin.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Poor, Mr. David Martin, of London, England, to Emily E., daughter of Jos. Baldwin, Esq.

Mason—Thompson.—On Thursday, May 15, by Rev. Dr. Baker, Geo. W. Mason to Adeline M. Thompson, all of Brooklyn.

Parrott—Sherman.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., Edwin F. Parrott to Eliza, daughter of the late Amaziah Sherman.

DIED.

Bishop.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, May 15, of scarlet fever, Kate, youngest daughter of Jno. E. and Catharine A. Bishop, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) the 17th inst.

Converse.—In Brimfield, Mass., on Thursday, May 15, Marquis P., eldest son of Marquis L. and Mary P. Converse, of this City, aged 14 years.

Earl.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Esther S., wife of James Earl, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, May 17, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice.

Ives.—In Rome, Italy, on Friday, April 18, Louisa Chauncey, only child of Chauncey B. and Louisa D. Ives, and grandchild of B. W. Davis, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 9 months and 9 days.

Knapp.—On Thursday, May 15, after a few days' illness, Annie Amelia, daughter of Peter K. and Annie Amelia Knapp, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, Washington Heights, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock. The Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock, for 152d-st., where carriages will be in waiting.

Markoe.—In this City, on Friday, May 16, Mrs. S. Markoe, relict of the late Francis Markoe, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her son, Dr. Thos. M. Markoe, No. 4 East 17th-st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Ryerson.—Killed, at the battle of Williamsburgh, Major Peter M. Ryerson, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 19, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 701 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or from the Reformed Dutch Church at Pompton, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Smith.—In the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., on Monday, May 5, James P. Smith, aged 25 years, 7 months and 15 days.

Seabury.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, May 16, Mrs. Ann Seabury, in the 66th year of her age.

Haines.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 16, after a brief illness, Margaret, widow of the late Alfred Haines, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 28th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Van Brunt.—On Thursday, May 15, Cornelia D. Van Nuyse, wife of J. Holmes Van Brunt, aged 32 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Wilcox.—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Sunday, May 11, Maria Day Faxon, late of Stonington, Conn., wife of Samuel H. Wilcox, of Ithaca, aged 26 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Willis.—In Wyalusing, Penn., on Saturday, May 10, at 10½ P. M., Walter H., son of John R. and Anna E. Willis, aged 6 years and 9 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 231.—May 16, 1862.
59, 33, 56, 42, 9, 73, 67, 32, 49, 27, 39, 35, 24.

Kentucky, Class 232.—May 16, 1862.
6, 46, 65, 27, 48, 22, 43, 10, 18, 69, 1, 15, 45, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 179.—May 16, 1862.
6, 23, 78, 3, 42, 35, 18, 19, 39, 74, 57, 24, 60.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 227.—May 16, 1862.
5, 55, 74, 23, 43, 9, 63, 50, 12, 48, 69, 22, 20, 41.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTTONS AND STUDS. $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1862.

For President,
CHARLES H. SWORDS,
with Alexander T. Stewart & Co.

For Vice-President,
JOSEPH H. LECOUR,
with C. Heydecker.

For Corresponding Secretary,
GEORGE I. LANDON,
with Metropolitan Bank.

For Recording Secretary,
JAMES W. EDWARDS,
with Hill, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.

For Treasurer,
SAMUEL J. HARRIOT,
with Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

For Directors,
JAMES PETRIE, with J. & A. Petrie & Co.
SAMUEL W. HARNED, with U. S. Warehouse.
CHAS. A. BRIGGS, Jr., with Bliss & Wheelock.
E. C. DEDERER, with N. Y. Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
PETER STEVENSON, with M. Armstrong & Sons.
N. JUDSON STONE, with A. E. James & Co.
HENRY EVESSON, Jr., with Sackett, Belcher & Co.

W. F. T. CHAPMAN,
Chairman Nominating Committee.

Frank W. Shepard, Secretary.

HENRY R. PRALL,	ETHAN ALLEN,
R. A. BACHIA,	GEORGE PECKHAM,
W. T. FARNHAM,	FREDERICK WHITE,
JNO. F. ROLLINS,	ROBT. S. LYON,
ELISHA T. JENKINS,	THOS. J. BAYAUD,
F. H. GALLATLY,	EDWD. L. MOLINEUX.

Friends of the above ticket will meet at Wright's Hotel, (formerly Thorp's,) No. 754 Broadway, corner 8th-st., every evening.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,

Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals.* Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Dépôt No. 202 Broadway.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address

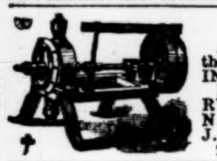
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but it will cure positively Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, or the agent will return the money. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

[illegible]
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
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JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN BROOKLYN.

Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, will speak, by invitation of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

The band of the *North Carolina* has volunteered its services, and will perform between 7 and 8 o'clock, and at intervals during the exercises.

The entire proceeds will be devoted to assisting Mr. Brownlow in the reëstablishment of his paper, the Knoxville *Whig*.

Ticket, 50 cents; to be had at the door, also of the Lecture Commttee: Franklin Woodruff, No. 14 Coenties-slip; A. V. B. VanDyke, with Allen, Hazen & Co., No. 21 Park-place; John R. Kennaday, No. 67 Trinity Building.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR
Old Stand at No. 61
TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST.,
NEAR FULTON.
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Nos. 433 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR BOOK BUSINESS
A STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,
Commenced May 10.

They intend selling at retail and wholesale all the articles included in
A GENERAL STATIONERY BUSINESS,
Whether for
Merchants, Bankers or Tradesmen.
BLANK BOOKS FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS,
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS
Of all styles and qualities, including every variety of Mourning Papers.
GOLD, STEEL AND QUILL PENS.
WRITING-DESKS, CHESS-MEN, CHECKER-MEN,
And BACKGAMMON-BOARDS.
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED.
Drawing Materials and Mathematical Instruments.
PORTFOLIOS, ENVELOPES, WAFERS, SEALING-WAX AND INKS,
Of every description.
Especial attention given to
LADIES' STATIONERY,
Embracing all the varieties of NOTE, LETTER PAPER and ENVELOPES,
All of which will be stamped with the purchaser's initials without extra charge.

PARSON BROWNLOW

ON THE
"IRRELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION."
REV. W. G. BROWNLOW, D. D.,
Will lecture before
THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
On MONDAY EVENING, May 19,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Subject—*The Irreligious Character of the Rebellion.*

Tickets, 25 cents each, For sale at the Broadway Bookstores, Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Rushton's; the rooms of the Association, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., and at the door.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

This will be Dr. Brownlow's last appearance in New-York, as he leaves at once for the New-England States to fulfill engagements.

WAR NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS U. S. ARMY.
HUNTER'S PATENT DAY AND NIGHT ARMY POCKET COMPASSES are the only compasses which can be seen at night without a light. Every officer should have one. They are used by our best Generals. Read the following letter from Major Myer, Chief of Signal Department, U. S. A.:

Office of the Signal Officer,
Army of the Potomac, Washington, Feb. 28, 1862.

Sir: I have had the compass you sent me, some time since, examined, and find that it can be *read* off much more easily at *night* than any other compass I have seen. * * Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT MYER, Signal Officer,
Major U. S. A.
H. W. Hunter, New-York.

Price $5 and $10. Will be forwarded to officers in active service on receipt of price, without any extra charge.

H. W. HUNTER, Optician, &c.,
No. 169 William-st., New-York.

GLORIOUS PARSON BROWNLOW.

The new Card Portraits of PARSON BROWNLOW, for which he sat in Cincinnati expressly for
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
are now ready for sale.

Twenty-five cents in stamps will bring the Parson by return mail. Also,
COMMODORE FARRAGUT,
CAPT. DAVIS,
GEN. HANCOCK,
And all the heroes of the day.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums in great variety, and of superior *workmanship* and *durability*.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at

No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the Prussian closed mail, per steamer ETNA, via Liverpool, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

[illegible]
MERRIMAC, WAMSUTTA,
AMOSKEAG, CHICOPEE,
UNION, AND OTHER
POPULAR PRINTS.
Also,
DOMESTICS AND COTTONADES.
Also,
STAPLE DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS,
WHITE GOODS AND
NOTIONS.
PRINTS AND DOMESTICS
FOR CASH.
Other Goods four months' credit,
Or with a liberal discount for cash.
BLISS & WHEELOCK, No. 390 Broadway.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,)
AT
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,
$14,
$15,
$16,
$18,
$20,

GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS	$4 to $8
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS	10 to 14
EXTRA FINE BLACK FROCK COATS	16 to 20

BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,
$2,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$4 50,
$5,
$5 50,
$6,

CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50,
$3,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$8,
$10,
$12,

At EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and FULTON-ST.
68

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to solicit patents in the United States and all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms. They also attend to various other departments of business pertaining to patents, such as Extensions, Appeals before the United States Courts, Interferences, opinions relative to Infringements, &c. The long experience Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had in preparing specifications and drawings, extending over a period of 16 years, has rendered them perfectly conversant with the mode of doing business at the United States Patent-office, and with the greater part of the inventions which have been patented. Information concerning the patentability of inventions is freely given, without charge, on sending a model or drawing and description to this office.

Consultation may be had with the firm between 9 and 4 o'clock, daily, at their principal Office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. We have also a branch office in the city of Washington, on the corner of F and 7th-sts., opposite the United States Patent Office. This office is under the general superintendence of one of the firm, and is in daily communication with the principal office in New-York, and personal attention will be given at the Patent Office to all such cases as may require it. Inventors and others who may visit Washington, having business at the Patent Offices, are cordially invited to call at their office.

MUNN & CO. are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business they have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London, 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris, and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. Probably three-fourths of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through this Agency.

A pamphlet of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patents, the requirements of the Patent-office, &c., may be had gratis upon application at the Principal Office, or either of the Branches. They also furnish a Circular of information about Foreign Patents.

During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States, and all foreign countries, has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and, as an evidence of the confidence reposed in them by the inventors throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND Inventors! In fact, they have become identified with the whole brotherhood of Inventors and Patentees, at home and abroad. We would state that we never had a more efficient corps of Draftsmen and Specification Writers than are employed at present in our extensive Offices, and we are prepared to attend to Patent business of all kinds, in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

Communications and remittances should be addressed to
MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

—The Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since May 2:

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Society, of Belfast, Maine, by Rev. C. Palfrey	$476 00
A lady	100 00
Proceeds of watch-chain from a lady at Morrisania	25 00
Miss C. L. Wolfe, by Mrs. Fish	100 00
United congregations of Clinton, Conn., by Rev. James D. Moore (especially for the West)	20 10
Cash, by Thomas H. Faile, Jr.	50 00
Congregation of Calvary Church, N. Y., by Wm W. Wright, Esq., Treasurer	410 60
Cash	10 00
William Astor	250 00
Cincinnati Branch Commission, by H. Pearce, Treasurer	1,250 00
"For the good cause"	5 00
Jas. L. Kennedy	50 00
Wm. Mackay	25 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Hudson, by Rev. D. D. Demarest (additional)	2 00
Central Park Engineer Corps, by John Y. Colyer	25 00
J. N. M.	3 00
Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor	100 00
Samuel M. Valentine	50 00
G. G. W.	5 00
Wooster-st. Synagogue, through Rev. S. M. Isaacs	53 00
Wm. F. Cary	100 00
Charter Oak Life Ins. Co., Hartford, (3d contribution)	100 00
J. H. M.	25 00
J. S. G.	5 00
D. G. & W. B. Bacon	200 00
Rev. John Wayland, Saratoga Springs	200 00
E. N. Hall	2 00
Mrs. J. J. Astor	100 00
Mrs. Elijah Loring, Boston	300 00
S. S. Stevens & Sons, Baltimore	10 00
Wm. Hooper, Boston	25 00
Rufus S. King	5 00
Reformed Dutch Church, of Cohoes, by Rev. C. N. Waldron	38 81
Hon. William Mitchell	50 00
H. S.	1 00
Devlin & Co., by T. H. Faile, Jr.	100 00
Brooks Brothers, by T. H. Faile, Jr.	100 00
E. C. Moore	25 00
Anonymous	100 00
"St. Croix," Eastport, Me.	2 00
Michigan Soldiers' Relief Commission, by Wm. A. Butler, Treasurer	500 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250 00
Lewis M. Rutherford, Guardian	100 00
Lewis M. Rutherford	100 00
H. G. W.	5 00
D. H. E.	5 00
M. E. L.	5 00
Hon. James W. Beekman	25 00
J. S. Rutland	2 00

Further contributions are urgently needed. The dépôts of hospital supplies belonging to the Women's Central Association, and other like organizations, are now nearly exhausted, and the Commission has, during the past week, been compelled to purchase several thousand dollars' worth of hospital stores, &c., for shipment to Yorktown, West Point and New-Orleans.

G. T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st.

May 15, 1862.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, May 10, 1862.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL ASSEMBLE in Washington, D. C., on the 1st of June next for the examination of applicants for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army. In addition to the ordinary requirements of moral character, medical and surgical knowledge, good academic education, and sound physical condition, the applicants must be familiar with the principles of hygiene and the conditions necessary to the health of the troops in hospitals, camps, and transports.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General; must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his possessing the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff.

Applicants must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing these examinations, as they are indispensable prerequisites to appointment; but those who are approved and receive appointments will be entitled to transportation on obeying their first order.

There are now, and soon will occur, several vacancies in the Medical Staff.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR SUNDAY MORNING.
BURLESQUE—ESSAY—FEUILLETON
IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

The many thousands interested in the prowess of the immortal and unconquerable MACKEREL BRIGADE, now occupying the captured City of Paris, near Richmond, are informed that the

"SUNDAY TABLE-TALK"
of to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY will include another letter from the "American Humorist"—in other words from
ORPHEUS C. KERR,
[illegible] the unparalleled wisdom of Captain Villiam Brown, Esquire, in his administration of justice as Provisional Governor of Paris; the unexampled proceedings by which the Southern Union men were conciliated; the most wise decision of Villiam, in the case of Plato *versus* Contraband. Likewise, a graphic illustration of the "Conservative" movement in Congress, and a few remarks concerning the rescued dog, "Bologna."

The "Table-Talk" will also contain a brilliant musical Feuilleton, *à la Française*, a genial Essay on an entertaining subject, elegant poetry, &c., &c.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
IS
THE ONLY LIVE NEWSPAPER
issued in New-York
ON SUNDAY MORNING.

LAST SUNDAY MORNING'S ISSUE
OF
THIS GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
contained
EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE of the OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.
EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE of the DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.
EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE of the ANTI-BURNING MASS-MEETING IN RICHMOND.
EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE of the REBEL ARMY SENT AGAINST McDOWELL.
EXCLUSIVE PARTICULARS of the GREAT FIRE IN TROY.
EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE FROM PENSACOLA and PICKENS.
EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE FROM POLICE HEADQUARTERS.
EXCLUSIVE LIST of FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.
EXCLUSIVE ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.
EXCLUSIVE NEWS from THE WORLD OF FASHION, THE MILITARY, THE FIREMEN, SPORTING and BASE BALL and CRICKET MEN, THE SHIPPING WORLD, THE CITY, &c. Also, THE GREAT ARGUMENT OF JAMES T. BRADY IN BEHALF OF THE CONCERT SALOONS, ALL OF WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN NO OTHER PAPER TILL HOURS AFTER THE SUNDAY MERCURY HAD BEEN ISSUED.

BESIDES,
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER, AND TWENTY-FIVE COLUMNS OF MELANGE AND SPLENDID STORIES!

TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY
must also be obtained by all who want
THE LATEST NEWS—
THE VERY LATEST—
TWO HOURS LATER THAN CAN BE HAD IN ANY OTHER PAPER
(at any price for cash.)

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
exceeds in circulation every week the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers. The universal public voice thus pronounces it the GREAT and ONLY LIVE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER institution of the Empire City.

READY,
THE GOLDEN CHAIN.
Beautifully bound in cloth and gold.
Price, $25 per hundred.
In paper covers, $12; in boards, $16.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST.—HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS, contains the following Fresh ILLUSTRATIONS of the WAR:

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS,
to wit:
1. BOMBARDMENT of the REBEL FORTS JACKSON and ST. PHILIP;
2. FIRE-RAFT sent down by the Rebels;
3. THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI CRIPPLING THE RAM MANASSAS;
4. THE THIRD DAY'S BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP;
5. FIGHT BETWEEN THE VARUNA and the GOVERNOR MOORE;
6. THE HARTFORD and BROOKLYN SILENCING THE CHALMETTE BATTERIES;
7. FORT ST. PHILIP;
8. BLOWING UP THE STEAM BATTERY "LOUISIANA" AFTER THE SURRENDER;
9. THE FLAGSHIP "HARTFORD" ASSAILED BY A STEAM RAM and SET ON FIRE BY A RAFT IN RUNNING THE FORTS;
10. ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP "HARTFORD" OFF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS;
11. FORT JACKSON;
12. GEN. BUTLER'S TROOPS COMING THROUGH THE BAYOU;
13. FORT JOHN MORGAN, nine miles above New-Orleans;
14. BATTERY OPPOSITE FORT JOHN MORGAN;
15. INTERIOR OF FORT ST. PHILIP;
16. THE SOUTHWEST PASS BAR;
17. INTERIOR OF FORT JACKSON;
18. DESTRUCTION OF COTTON-LADEN VESSELS BY THE REBELS, NEAR NEW-ORLEANS, ON THE APPROACH OF THE "HARTFORD;"

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
to wit:
19. PART OF FRANKLIN'S DIVISION MOVING UP YORK RIVER TO WEST POINT;
20. ROAD to the LAND FACE of the YORKTOWN FORTIFICATIONS, UNION FORCES and BALLOON;
21. EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO;
22. PURSUIT OF THE FLYING REBELS;
23. MAGAZINE AT THE HEAD OF THE RAVINE, YORKTOWN;
24. TAKING POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS ON SUNDAY;
25. THE NELSON MANSION, YORKTOWN, used by the Rebels as a Hospital;
26. FORTIFICATION AT YORKTOWN looking toward the River;
27. MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA;
28. GENERAL HANCOCK'S BRIGADE CHARGING THE ENEMY AT THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH;
29. GENERAL HOOKER'S DIVISION ENGAGING THE ENEMY AT THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH;
30. PORTRAIT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK;

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK,
to wit:
31. THE MAYOR AND COUNCILS OF NORFOLK MEETING THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE;
32. THE COUNCIL TREE;
33. HOISTING THE OLD FLAG ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE;
34. ENTERING THE CITY OF NORFOLK;
35. BURNING OF THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD;
36. THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, recently Occupied by our Troops;
37. PORTRAIT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH;
38. RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, NEW-YORK;
39. A BOBTAIL BULL IN FLY-TIME;
40. BURNSIDE TAKING OFF THE GLOVES;
41. JEFF. DAVIS' NEW COACHMAN DRIVING HIM IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LAST DITCH;

Besides Wilkie Collins' NO NAME, The Lounger, News of the Day, Stories, &c., &c.

GREAT SUN STORY.

"RUNNING THE BLOCKADE."

A Tale of the Present War.
A Big Tale of the Present War.
A Scaring Tale of the Present War.
A Thrilling Tale of the Present War.
A High Old Tale of the Present War.
BY CAPT. WHEELER, U. S. A., AUTHOR OF THE WEB OF FATE, A TALE OF THE MIDDLE GROUND, &c.

The reader of this story will find that Capt. Wheeler spins a web of more interesting incidents than any writer has ever before spun upon any American subject,

AND LIKELY TO BE TRUE,

Because, while no great Rebellion has ever before come up, and no such incidents have ever before occurred, nor has any man, woman or child supposed they would occur, yet the scenes and incidents of the Rebellion have produced so many chances and changes in society, have made so many friends enemies, and enemies friends, that

THE GREATER THE WONDER,
THE MORE LIKELY THE TRUTH,

in all that concerns this monstrous upheaving of the North and South. It is

NOT AN ABOLITION STORY.

Although it alludes to slave-trading and its horrors, introducing a desperate, wealthy and hardened rascal—one Capt. Horace Halcom—as King of this brutal trade, but it is really an able, talented, and spirited sketch of

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE,

under circumstances in which the rebels met their match more completely than in any other incident of the war. In this narrative, the namby-pamby style of modern romancers is discarded, and the author strikes out in a NEW, BOLD, AND ORIGINAL PATH. He brings out the inherent brutality of bad men with a force that causes the reader to tremble, and weaves the common business incidents of life into a history so startling as to chain the attention of all. And yet it is

AN AMERICAN STORY,

with the scenes all laid upon our own shores, and among the Islands near Port Royal. Although mingling excitement and deeds of violence,

THE STORY ENDS WELL,

and no one will sleep unsoundly after reading it. Every one will be satisfied that it is a first-rate production, and a real live story. If you want it entire, subscribe to

THE NEW-YORK SUN,

which will commence its publication on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1862, AND CONTINUE IT DAILY UNTIL CONCLUDED. The Sun is a leading newspaper, circulating

NEARLY 55,000 COPIES PER DAY,
NEARLY 55,000 COPIES PER DAY,
NEARLY 55,000 COPIES PER DAY,

and containing all the news by telegraph, mail, and other channels, able editorials, full market intelligence, and plenty of excellent reading.

One cent a copy. Six cents a week.
Office corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

Remember that the story will commence—
WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST,
and be sure to order the paper in season, or you may miss one of the best stories of the times. You can take the paper for as long or short a period as you wish.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEGANTLY illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW. NEW. NEW.
THE GOLDEN
SHOWER.
AN ENTIRE NEW COLLECTION OF
SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC AND HYMNS,
CONSTITUTING A
SECOND VOLUME TO GOLDEN CHAIN.
By
WM. B. BRADBURY,
NEW-YORK.
Ivison, Phinney & Co. Wm. B. Bradbury.
ORDERS RECEIVED AT
Nos. 48 and 50 WALKER-ST., and No. 421 BROOME-ST.
Prices same as Golden Chain.
Will be ready May 24.
Send 15 cents for a specimen copy to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 421 BROOME-ST., N. Y.

IRON-CASED SHIPS,
Just Received from England:
THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION
JOURNAL, Vol. V., No. XVII,

Containing the papers on Iron-Cased Ships read before the Institution by Capt. E. P. Halsted, R. N., and the discussion on the subject. 8vo., paper.

A POSTCRIPT TO THE SECTION ON IRON DEFENCES, contained in the fifth edition of *Naval Gunnery*, by Gen. Sir Howard Douglass, Bart., containing a description and a sectional drawing of Capt. Cole's Circular Revolving Tower, for the upper decks of angulated iron-sided ships-of-war. 8vo., paper.

Also, just received—

NARE'S SEAMANSHIP, being a new and enlarged edition of *Nare's Naval Cadet's Guide.* 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. Plates.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher and Importer,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

ARTEMUS WARD, HIS BOOK,
AND
WHY PAUL FERROLL KILLED HIS WIFE.

THESE TWO NEW BOOKS,
Published only this morning, are already out of print.

The first large editions of each having been completely exhausted the previous day by the eager and unusual demand,

NEW SUPPLIES
Of both will be ready early next week.
ALSO,
VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
LES MISERABLES,
is rapidly passing through the Press, and will be ready next week.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, cor. Lispenard-st., New-York.

, Booksellers supplied by H. DOOLADY, [illegible] Walker-st.

A BOOK FOR THE CRISIS.
LYRICS FOR FREEDOM
AND OTHER POEMS.
Under the auspices of the "CONTINENTAL CLUB."
One elegant volume. Price $1 0.

The Stirring Battle-Songs—the Touching Pictures of the War—the scathing rebuke of time-serving patriotism and, above all, the noble national spirit of these poems will make this book acceptable to every loyal heart in the Union.

, Copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher,
No. 413 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FIFTH EDITIONS
OF
MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVELS.

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GET THE BEST.—HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS, contains the following Fresh ILLUSTRATIONS of the WAR:

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19. PART OF FRANKLIN'S DIVISION MOVING UP YORK RIVER TO WEST POINT;
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21. EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO;
22. PURSUIT OF THE FLYING REBELS;
23. MAGAZINE AT THE HEAD OF THE RAVINE, YORKTOWN;
24. TAKING POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS ON SUNDAY;
25. THE NELSON MANSION, YORKTOWN, used by the Rebels as a Hospital;
26. FORTIFICATION AT YORKTOWN looking toward the River;
27. MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA;
28. GENERAL HANCOCK'S BRIGADE CHARGING THE ENEMY AT THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH;
29. GENERAL HOOKER'S DIVISION ENGAGING THE ENEMY AT THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH;
30. PORTRAIT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK;

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK,
to wit:
31. THE MAYOR AND COUNCILS OF NORFOLK MEETING THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE;
32. THE COUNCIL TREE;
33. HOISTING THE OLD FLAG ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE;
34. ENTERING THE CITY OF NORFOLK;
35. BURNING OF THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD;
36. THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, recently Occupied by our Troops;
37. PORTRAIT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH;
38. RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, NEW-YORK;
39. A BOBTAIL BULL IN FLY-TIME;
40. BURNSIDE TAKING OFF THE GLOVES;
41. JEFF. DAVIS' NEW COACHMAN DRIVING HIM IN THE DIRECTION OF THE LAST DITCH;

Beside Wilkie Collins' NO NAME, The Lounger, News of the Day, Stories, &c., &c.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE.—ALMOST all the important Northern roads make their Spring changes from the 5th to the 12th inst. Our GUIDE of this date has all the corrections.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 26 Cedar-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the Mercantile Library Association will take place on TUESDAY, May 20, 1862, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Polls open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TWO WITNESSES OF THE REVELATION—Are they already slain and risen again, or have they yet to be slain? As some suppose they are to be slain about this time, I shall discuss the above question, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (God willing,) in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., of which I am Pastor. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, I shall discourse on the sinfulness of a man avenging himself. Strangers invited to both discourses. WILLIAM FERRIE, A. M.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J., Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Pastor, who will preside. Services at 7¾ P. M. Object—Aid to the Board of Publication in supplying the army and navy with religious reading. Addresses and statements may be expected from the Agent, an army Chaplain, and others. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Sermons on SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER, Pastor elect. Subject in the evening—*Israel at the Red Sea*—Ex. 15: 1, 19. Rev. N. J. MARSELUS, D. D., will preach at 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. Sabbath school at 3 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7¾, in the lecture-room.

OUR RELIGIOUS WORK IN ARMY HOSPITALS.—There will be a special meeting in aid of this work, on behalf of the American Sunday-School Union, to supply our hospitals for the sick and wounded with "The Silent Comforter," and "Bible-Readers," &c., in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle, corner 10th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Sunday-School Missionary, and Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D.D.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING, with reference to the sailing of Rev. JARED W. SCUDDER, M. D., for India, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DE WITT will preside; a statement will be presented by the Corresponding Secretary of Reformed Dutch Board of Missions, and addresses made by Dr. SCUDDER, and others.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the Morning. Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach in the Evening. Special collections will be taken up at each service, to defray the expenses of the Church.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the door to seat strangers. S. S. Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M., will be addressed by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the Forty-eighth Regiment, who has just returned from Port Royal.

ST. JOHN M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Anniversary of the Sabbath-School attached to this Church will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH LONGKING, Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN and Rev. HENRY J. FOX. There will be interesting singing exercises by the children of the School.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION. (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular religious services, more especially adapted for children, EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses instead of a sermon. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL ADDRESS the Monthly Concert of the Sunday School of the Union Reformed Dutch Church on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Also, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. DUTCHER, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"ARE MORAL REBELLION AND SECESSION to Triumph in God's Empire?"—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

A SERIES OF SERMONS ON THE "GARDENS of the Bible"—*Eden, the Garden of Defeat*, will be the subject of the Sunday evening's discourse, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

GEORGE STORRS—EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the coming of Christ to set up His kingdom and reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—REV. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, will preach (weather permitting) at the Monument above Fifth-av. Hotel, at 3 P. M., and at the Monument in Union-square at 5 P. M., SUNDAY, and every evening next week at 6½ o'clock, in Astor-place.

BY FIRE AND THE SWORD WILL THE Lord plead with all flesh—(Is. lxvi., 16)—before and at the Second Advent, about 1864–'69. A lecture on this, at Lecture-room No. 20 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th, by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse, by request: *Methodism—Her Peculiarities and Mission.* All seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—PROGRESS AND CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY.—L. JUDD PARDEE will lecture as usual; as inspired by members of the Spirit Congress, at 3 o'clock, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. All who are interested in Liberalism and Progress are cordially invited. Admission free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A.M., and Parson BROWNLOW at 7 P. M., on SUNDAY, May 18. The Parson will be present in the morning. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The Public invited. Seats free.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach to young men, SABBATH EVENING, upon *The Life of Joseph.* Subject for the morning—*The Poor have the Gospel Preached to Them.*

SAMUEL S. SNOW, HERALD OF THE Kingdom of God, will preach pure Bible truth, in opposition to popular clerical falsehood. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. True friends of Christ invited.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE a Concert at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING next, 23d inst., commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBT. LOWRY, will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, the 18th, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. WM. J. FROST, Rector; services on SUNDAY, May 18, in the church on 85th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. —Morning, at 10½ o'clock; Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Morning service, 10½ o'clock; evening service, 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. In the evening on the *Lessons of Sowing and Reaping, as applied to the Nation.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. VAN NEST WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in 50th-st. Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—CORNER DE KALB and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. THOS. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN Agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST-off clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 283 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 24th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent girl, (German,) as chambermaid; best of references given. Apply at No. 34 Chrystie-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, ironing or plain sewing; prefers the country; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references given. Apply at No. 82 West 33d-st., third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has two years' good City reference. Call at No. 74 4th-av., near 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her person, as also about her work, desires a situation in City or country (any distance;) understands her duties thoroughly; can take full charge of the dining-room; keeps her silver in the best order. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or waitress and to assist in the washing; is a neat sewer; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 132 West 37th-st., top floor, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, or would travel with a family to Europe; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 East 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived five years in her last place; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can make good bread and pies; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 3d-av., corner 18th-st., in the hoop skirt store, from 9 till 4.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COOK, who will assist in the washing and ironing; also, an excellent laundress, a chambermaid and waitress, and a seamstress, (the two latter sisters,) to be seen at their present employer's, on Friday and Saturday, No. 35 London Terrace, West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN with good reference wants a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house or a hotel; would go to the country with a family; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to go in the country; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 East 19th-st., back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at 116 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has no objection to washing or general housework, or the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 118 Christopher-st., near Bleecker, in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to live together, in either city or country; have the best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant American woman desires a situation in the City or country; is a good cook and baker and an excellent laundress; no objection to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young widow lady, (American,) from New-Jersey, as above; she understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; is fond of children; best of references given; either town or country. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND tidy girl wants a situation as a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended. AKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at her last place, No. 29 West 34th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION AS NURSE, by an American woman, a Protestant; would take charge of a baby, or older children; can refer to ladies in the City, with whom she lived several years. Apply at No. 175 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a middle-aged woman, accustomed to the care of grown children; can take entire charge of a baby; is a good plain sewer; would go to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH girl wishes to travel to Europe with a family as nurse or chambermaid; she can speak English and Italian, and is a good seamstress. She can be seen at her last employer's, No. 139 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS CHAMBERMAID.—A French girl, Protestant, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is an excellent nurse; can teach children the French language, and is willing to be generally useful; wages moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent person as nurse and seamstress; must thoroughly understand her business, and bring City references. Call this day (Friday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch woman, a Protestant, wants a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to go to Europe to assist with children or wait on a lady. Apply at her present employer's, No. 43 West 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper, or assistant, or as general clerk in any mercantile business, by an experienced young man; can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GROCERY CLERK OR COLLECTOR.—Wanted, a situation in a wholesale grocery house by an active man, who thoroughly understands the business; or as collector; can give A1 reference. Address BUSINESS, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COLLECTOR, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged man, a situation in a house-furnishing store, or as collector or timekeeper; can give the best of reference. Address J. M., care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied gratis with male help.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced coachman who thoroughly understands his business and is perfectly conversant with the mangement and treatment of horses; he has the best City references, having lived nine years in his last place. Apply at No. 932 Broadway, at S. Lowry's.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINGLE man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in a store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. G., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 28 years old, a very good farmer, wants a situation in an American family, who keep a large farm, at about 20 or 30 miles from New-York; best references will be given. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—AN ENGLISHMAN (Protestant, married) desires a situation as farmer or gardener; he is acquainted with farm work, kitchen or flower garden; is willing and obliging, and of undoubted respectability; his wife is willing to make herself useful as seamstress or do housework; willing to go singly if preferred; satisfactory references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man; is capable of taking care of horses, or to do general work on a farm; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 520 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a fancy goods or Yankee notion house, by an experienced man, who can influence trade, or as entry clerk; good reference. Speaks German. Address J. R., care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery or tea store, by a young man who is acquainted with the business in this City, and who is not afraid to work, having lived four years with his former employer, to whom he is privileged to refer. Address, for two days, W. H., No. 140 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, (ENGLISH,) who has served in the present war the past eight months, and now discharged through wound, a situation in any place where he can make himself useful; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address JOHN BARNET, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man; he thoroughly understands his business; best of City and country reference from his last employer. Call, or address, Mr. GALIGER, saddlery store, No. 57 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of a horse and drive, or would act as waiter; has the best references. Address M. A., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER, OF LONG EXPERIENCE, desires a situation in city or country. Address ENGINEER, No. 143 East 40th-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED coachman. Address, stating references, Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman. Apply at No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 12 and 2 o'clock, Saturday.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A young girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st., for Mrs. SHICK, in the evening.

A LAW CLERK.—WANTED, A LAW CLERK competent to take charge of the Real Estate Department in an office practice. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, stating age, previous employers, and references, Box No. 1,608 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of book-keeping: must be a good writer, quick and correct in figures. Reference required. Apply in own handwriting, stating what salary expected, to B, Box 133 *Times* Office. One that can speak German preferred.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 19th,
NEW STYLE SILK MANTILLAS,
ALSO, FINE LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. At No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

The old establishment of
J. & C. BERRIAN,
At No. 601 Broadway,
Has been reopened with a complete assortment of goods in the above line, and at reduced prices.
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, of Sheffield, Birmingham, and American manufacture, in great variety. TEA-TRAYS, in sets and singly. English planished and japanned TIN WARES, STEEL, COPPER, IRON and BRONZE WARES, COOKING UTENSILS of all kinds. REFRIGERATORS of all the most approved makers. WOOD WARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS, BASKETS, MATS, &c., &c. The Messrs. BERRIAN will be pleased to wait on their old friends and customers.
H. H. CASEY.

A NEW FACT FOR THE LADIES.

SILKS CLEANSED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, BY A NEW METHOD.
We respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that we are now prepared, by the engagement of eminent French talent, for the successful cleansing of Silk Dresses, ripped or made up!
Silks, Bareges, DeLaines, &c., &c., dyed as usual, at the Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment.
Only one office in New-York: no office in the City of Brooklyn. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.
Offices—Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., (two doors from Broadway,) New-York, and No. 47 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
420 pieces of Superb
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
At 2s., worth 5s. a yard.
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

SPRING BONNETS—AT REDUCED PRICES. Straw bonnets, children's hats of every kind, traveling bonnets, bloomer hats, silk and crape bonnets, new styles straw bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats.

GEO. KEYES—NO. 343 8TH-AV., WILL OPEN, on MONDAY, several cases and packages of new and desirable Dress Goods, Prints, Cloaks and Shawls. Also, Carpets, Oil-cloth, Window Shades, and a large stock of Domestics, at low prices. GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

CARPETING.—GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-av., is daily receiving from auction and importers, English, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., at popular prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF EMBROIDERED Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies, at less than the auction cost, to effect the entire clearance of the stock on hand. DECIDED BARGAINS.
C. G. HOOK, No. 108 6th-av.

CANTON MATTING—OF THE BEST QUALITY, of all widths, in white, and red and white, very cheap, from auction. At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS—IN ENDLESS variety, from auction, at prices below the cost of importation. At No. 108 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur-slip, Water and Front sts., being 150 feet by 140; they are well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard, or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 372 South-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

STORE TO LEASE—CORNER OF 20TH-ST. and 8th-av.; one of the best stores and locations in the upper part of the City, suitable for a first-class dry-goods, clothing, or jewelry business; northwest corner. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 384 8th-av., or at 119 Warren-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—The English basement house, No. 125 Pacific-st., five minutes' walk from the South Ferry; the house is cool and airy; a fine garden is also included; the furniture is complete, and of superior quality; rent, $60 a month for four, six or twelve months, which is but half its value. Apply on the premises.

SEVERAL FINE FURNISHED COUNTRY Seats to rent, in fine locations, suitable for gentlemen's residences; near the City, and easy of access. For lists and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SIX months, a furnished cottage, with about half an acre of ground; fruit and shade trees; fine view of the Hudson; location pleasant; near dépôt; rent low. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—Gas, garden, shade-trees, river view, $60 per month. Inquire of WILLARD & HOWE, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING Glasses, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., below auction prices, warranted, and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery; you will save money and be served honorably and promptly. Rosewood parlor suites. Note the number.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE for a small family of high respectability. Rent from $400 to $500; must be in a good and healthy location, and within about a half-hour of New-York. Address B, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF the late Mr. Dominick Lynch Lawrence, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from the City Hall, New-York, with fine water front, &c. The house is large, and in perfect order. The garden is one of the best in the country, with a beautiful lawn sloping to the water, with carriage-house, and stabling, ice-house, boat-house, bathing-house, and everything most complete. This is one of the most rare opportunities offered for a gentleman's country residence. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat in Westchester County. The shade trees are famous for their beauty; water view unsurpassed; the house 50 feet square, containing all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; gas, furnace, hot and cold water in every room, bath-room, &c. Summer-house on an island accessible by a foot bridge. Large bathing-house, ice-house, filled; lodge, coach-house, and all necessary outbuildings in good order. Will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD,
Real Estate Broker, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, thirty miles from New-York by Long Island Railroad, 1½ miles from Syosset Station, four miles from Cold Spring, and five from Oyster Bay. Sixty-eight acres of land, thirty acres laid down for hay; good garden and orchard; crops for the season all planted; commodious house with all necessary farm buildings, which, as well as the land, are in perfect order. Implements, stock, &c., would also be disposed of if desired. For further particulars, apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—CORNER MAINE and Washington sts., a two-story house: has eleven rooms and basement, gas and fixtures; premises 70x200 feet, well shaded, with or without stable: rent $350. Also, in Flushing, a furnished cottage, having eight rooms and basement, pleasantly situated, near residence of Wm. Smart, ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; walk flagged; rent $300. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing; or P. A VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of John C. Bergh, deceased, situate on the banks of the Hudson, near Cozzen's Hotel, and commanding one of the finest views on the river, together with garden, outhouses, &c. The house is completely furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. The horses and carriages to let with the place if required. Terms moderate. Apply to GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Esq., at the office of Saterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, or to E. SATERLEE on the adjoining place.

TO RENT, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD.—"The Parsonage," pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of dépôt: house two-story, with basement and attic (11 rooms in all); lot about two acres, with apple orchard, and other fruit trees, grapevines, and fine garden; brook running through the grounds. Would be rented for $300 per year, or $225, reserving room for a study and stable room for a horse. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile north of the village of Nyack, on the banks of the Hudson River, a house and lot—house containing ten rooms, cellar and garret; lot containing half an acre; a good well of water and a variety of fruit on the premises; house well painted, and in good order. The steamers *Isaac P. Smith* and *America* ply daily between Nyack and New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN PALMER, on the premises.

MANSION TO LET AT RYE.—THE SPACIOUS mansion, the residence of the late Newberry D. Halsted, together with the furniture, a large house, six acres of land, and more if required. This is a rare opportunity for a gentleman wishing a Summer residence. The above place adjoins Rye Beach and has an extensive view of Long Island Sound. Possession given immediately Inquire of WM. B. HALSTED, Rye, or WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITABLE out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

HUDSON RIVER—EAST SIDE, ABOUT THIRTY-five miles from New-York, for sale, 70 acres, very fine, river front, plenty of fruit, modern buildings, very extensive river views, hot and cold spring water, furnace, etc., together with furniture, new within three years, horses, carriages, stock and farming utensils. Possession on short notice. For further particulars address A. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 40x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the dépôt. Will be let low if applied for soon.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A PLACE OF ABOUT ONE HUNDRED acres, on NEWBURGH BAY, on the Hudson; admitted by persons knowing it, with scarcely an exception, to be the most beautiful and unique estate on the Hudson. Large house, fruit, &c., &c. The place would be divided, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A partly furnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c.; situated near the water and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with hourly access to the City. Price $500. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, Long Island, a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade and fruit trees; carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c.; garden planted. Apply or address 181 Front-st. or 61 Third-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—"ROBINS NEST," CONSISTING OF house, barn and 21 acres well watered; a fertile garden and peach orchard in full blossom, and a variety of other fruit; situated near to church, school and dépôt; distant from New-York 20 miles. Inquire of Mrs. JANE ROLFE, at Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, CASTLETON Heights, within five minutes' walk from first landing, a newly finished house, containing 16 rooms, with a surrounding park of ten acres: healthy and fine situation. Apply to GEO. CATLIN, No. 25 William-st., in the rear.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-Canaan, Connecticut; house, barn, &c., new, with two acres, fruit-trees, two wells, fine garden; beautiful location, 18 acres adjoining, if wanted. Price $3,000. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Piano Rooms.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, BEAUTIFULLY located, fronting on the Passaic River, fourteen miles from City; time by Erie Railroad, and drive one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS, on the premises, or Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PRETTY COTTAGE (8 rooms) in Irvington, one hour from New-York, on Main-av., four or five minutes from the dépôt, fine view of Hudson River. Rent low. Terms accommodating. Apply at Mr. BONDY'S, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—J. G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, formerly Wyman & Co., has removed his business to No. 509 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building, where will always be found the largest and best assortment of goods for men's wear, in the City, adapted to all seasons and all climates.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st. and 161 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

CHARLES CONGDON HAS REMOVED to No. 69 William-st., up-stairs.

A KITCHEN RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED—KANE'S PATENT.—The most economical and durable range ever introduced. Wholesale and retail by CHAS. KANE, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
IRVING BUILDINGS, No. 594 and 596 BROADWAY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 17, AT 7 O'CLOCK, PRIVATE LIBRARY of standard works in Theology, Divinity, Biblical Literature, &c. Also, a collection of valuable Miscellaneous Literature, &c. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES,
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.
Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture; was made to order, regardless of expense, and removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet Aubusson and Brussels carpets, stair do., elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in green and gold figured brocatel; carved rosewood suite, in blue figured reps; oak library suite, in green reps; carved rosewood statuary marble-top centre-table, carved rosewood marble-top music stand, rosewood 7½-octave boudoir piano, made by Gustav Dieudonne; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors; gilt frame French plate oval mirror, oak extension dining table, carved black walnut hall stand, with marble-top; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirror back; carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus; gilt frame pier and mantel glasses; rosewood screens, rosewood and marble-top console tables; several beautiful enameled cottage suites, with marble tops; oak marble-top sideboard, hair mattresses, 40 and 60 pounds; straw paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, wool blankets, comforters and coverlids, white china dinner sets, French clock. Also, a large assortment of china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
GREAT SALE
of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,
To be commenced on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 20, AT 4 O'CLOCK, and to be continued the following days of the week, at the same hour, until all is sold. Comprising an extensive assortment of new and valuable works in all the various departments of literature, arts and sciences; many of them are elegantly illustrated and superbly bound—all new, fresh and perfect stock. Also, photographic albums, ambrotypes, staple and fancy stationery, blank-books, &c., &c. Catalogues may be had on application.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, BINDERS' TOOLS, &C.—GUSTAVUS BAYLIES will sell, at No. 23 Dey-st., on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, by CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD.
10 printing presses, 4 standing presses, 90 cases and type, 125 chases, 100 fonts type, (all well assorted;) together with a large variety of printers' and bookbinders' tools; also, 2 superior power lathes, complete. Catalogues now ready, and property on view as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., inclosed coupe, with movable partition, with pole, in good running order. Also, a two-seat rockaway, with pole, and one grocer's or express wagon.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAY 19, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.—At No. 86 Livingston-st., corner of Boerum-st.—Executor's Sale.—An assortment of plain household furniture, sofa, chairs, tables, bedsteads, beds, bedding, carpets, heater, cookstove and kitchen furniture.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, mirrors, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, lace curtains, cottage suites, suites in plush, one rosewood piano.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board, second story, front and back rooms, connected by folding-doors, with hall bedroom, if desired, will be let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; gas, bath and water-closet on same floor; house very pleasantly located. Inquire at the house, No. 55 Jane-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can have good board and a comfortable home in a small private family, where there would be no other boarders; large room, second floor, lighted with gas; bath-room and water-closet same floor; location very desirable—near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,513 Post-office.

BOARDING—ROOMS AND HOUSES.—PARTIES wanting country and City board, rooms and houses, will do well to call at No. 62 East 14th-st. No fee required. Parties having the same to offer are requested to leave a description of them on our books.
WM. H. GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain good board with large airy rooms, by applying at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; bath, gas, &c.; references required.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR TWO MOST PLEASANT rooms, facing south, within sight of ferry, in a private family, can be had at a moderate cost, with partial board, (breakfast and tea only in rooms—English system,) by applying to S. H., No. 1 Washington-st., entrance Ferry-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor, to a gentleman, in a strictly private family in a genteel neighborhood, near Broadway, with breakfast and tea if required. Address H. A. F., Union-square Post-office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 11th-st., near 6th-av., will let a large, handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, or bedroom only, to a gentleman, with breakfast in room if required. Apply at No. 158 Broadway.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR, with large bed-room adjoining, cost $2,500 to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, in a house where there are no children; breakfast furnished if desired. The best references required. Apply at No. 55 East 28th-st.

NO. 115 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 12th and 13th sts., one short block from Broadway. Handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—AT NO. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. They have every convenience for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

TO LET.—LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 50 West Washington-place. Bath and gas.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOUR LOTS,
on
FORTY-EIGHTH AND FORTY-NINTH STREETS,
between First and Second avenues;
Also,
EIGHT LOTS ON EAST SIDE OF FIRST-AVENUE,
between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets;
And
THIRTEEN LOTS ON FORTY-EIGHTH STREET,
and
THIRTEEN ON FORTY-NINTH-STREET,
Adjoining the First-avenue lots.
Will be sold at low prices, and on easy terms of payment.
Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN estate, houses Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st., and lease of lots for 14 years, with privilege of purchasing; included is a large yard in rear of buildings, suitable for a coal-yard, foundry or the erection of tenant house. The property is desirably located, being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York. Office hours 10 to 1 o'clock, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class, elegant residence, No. 39 East 19th-st. The house is full-sized, with a two-story extended back building, dining-room, &c. Will be rented for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms.

SILVER WATCHES, TO THE AMOUNT of $4,000, will be taken for an elegant new brown-stone house, up town, and mortgaged only $7,000. The owner has moved away. Price is $11,000. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 50th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

A COMMODIOUS CHURCH EDIFICE, IN 50th-st., for sale or to let on a two years' lease. Inquire of JAS. GARDINER, No. 160 West 50th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 546 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE MONTICELLO Academy having been entirely refitted, will be opened to boarders during the Summer. Those wishing a quiet and pleasant Summer resort will find this a very desirable location. Beautiful scenery, splendid drives and walks, good fishing and pure, bracing air, make this one of the most delightful Summer retreats. A fine building, large, airy rooms; good board; terms reasonable. For further particulars address J. B. NIXON, Monticello, N. Y.
REFERENCES—N. Hill Fowler, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York; A. Hadden, M. D., No. 141 East 50th-st., New-York; G. Morrisson, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A gentleman, two ladies and child, six years old, within two or three hours' ride of the City by rail, where few or no other boarders are taken preferred, and where plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit would be had, and for which a good price would be paid. Address No. 59 Morton-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SIX OR eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant country farm-house, near Long Island Sound, in the town of Rye, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, three-quarters of a mile from the Mamaroneck dépôt. For particulars inquire of JOHN FOSHAY, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands: communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address O. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

A FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING AT ¾ of an hour's ride from the City, can accommodate with board for the season a small family; the table is served in the French style. Situation very healthy, with plenty of shade trees. Lessons in French if desired. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire of A. BOUBLIER, No. 895 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs; the advertiser will remain in the City till Saturday evening. Address H. E., Box No. 4,088 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD WANTED IN the country, from the 1st of July, for six or seven persons, adults and children. A farm-house where no other boarders will be taken, and within easy distance of the City preferred. Address S. E. DENNIS, No. 10 St. Luke's-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No 169 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., on Saturday.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 166 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

BOARD IN ASTORIA.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, one good-sized room in a house convenient to the landing; good table required and for which a good price will be paid; best of references given. Address, stating all particulars, BOARD, Box No. 1,026 Post-office, New-York.

GOOD PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—On the banks of the Hudson River, not above Dobb's Ferry, within easy access to cars. Terms not to exceed $4. Accommodations for a party of about eight, and four children, for the Summer. Address, with full particulars, W. S., Brooklyn Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for a family may be had at a delightful country seat, healthy and retired, with extensive shaded grounds, north shore of Staten Island, one hour from this City. Superior accommodations for horses and carriages. For particulars, address STATEN ISLAND, Box 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN hour and a half of New-York, for a small family; farm-house preferred, with no other boarders. If satisfactory, an arrangement will be made for six months. Address Box No. 714 Post-office.

BOARD IN SING SING.—A FEW ADULTS would be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a beautiful location on High-st., Sing Sing. For particulars, address G. C. N., Box No. 47 Sing Sing Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—FOUR OR FIVE adults will be received to board in a family residing near Valley Dépôt, until first of October or November, on moderate terms. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN have excellent accommodations in a farmer's house, near a dépôt of Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from City Hall. Inquire of Mr. HALSTED, No. 48 Warren-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.
Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.
Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.
A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—The undersigned, having taken the above favorite Summer resort, and refurnished it in the most modern style, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons of the Pavilion, that he is now ready to receive boarders for the season, at moderate terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats, fishing-tackle, &c., always on hand. GEO. J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.
For particulars, inquire of JOHN E. BLANCAN, No. 160 Broadway.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This most beautifully located family hotel will open for the season on the 2nd of June. At Messrs. Thompson & Bros.' bookstore, under the Albemarle Hotel, and at the Clarendon, a circular can be obtained, giving full particulars of the place. W. B. BORROWS Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—This delightful Summer resort will be opened on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Plans of the house at the office of EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway. L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEMENTS, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—AGENTS TO sell Lloyd's War-Maps, and the best paying book out, containing 30 portraits and biographies of the heroes of the present war. Price of each 75 cents. Agents can make $5 per day. Send $1 for samples of both. Address B. B. RUSSELL, New-York Post-office.

LADIES OF GOOD BUSINESS TACT AND address are wanted, for a permanent, respectable and remunerative position, occupying (in calls and conversation) from three to six hours daily. Please answer, giving full address and reference, PHILANTHROPY, Box No. 1,235 New-York Post-office.

$200,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $100,000 or $200,000 in a well-established Dry Goods Commission House. For particulars address Messrs. W. B. SCOTT & CO., Bankers, No. 111 Broadway.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for Duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.

United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 167, of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-house thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,
G. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.
Valentine Mott, M. D.,
John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
John Torrey, M. D.,
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB REESE,
THEODORE W. RILEY,
J. CAMBRELENG,
JOSEPH FOULKE,
HENRY M. TABER,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT,
D. L. SUYDAM,
ROB'T. SCHELL,
STEPHEN HYATT,
WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS ROBBINS,
LEBBEUS B. WARD,
WM. REMSEN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—AT AN ELECTION for Directors of the Bank of New-York, for the ensuing year, held on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen:

Anthony P. Halsey,
Charles E. Bill,
E. Boonen Graves,
Charles P. Leverich,
Josiah Lane,
Frederick Schuchardt,
Peter V. King,
Ezra Wheeler,
Philetus H. Holt,
William Oothout,
Gardiner G. Howland,
John N. Bradley,
James H. Banker.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., ANTHONY P. HALSEY was reëlected President and CHARLES P. LEVERICH Vice-President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Dépôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst. The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 24th inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
B. BUCK, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—In sums to suit. No Broker need apply.
W. F. PLATT, Executor,
No. 96 Warren-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPAN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE, } Commissioners.
GILBERT PALMER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS,

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,

750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,

of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. R. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 65 East 26th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF dark bay Horses, well matched, 16 hands high, heavy black manes and tails, well broke to saddle or harness. Can be seen at all hours of the day. Address J. A. B., Box No. 383 Post-office.

TWO EXPRESS WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP—One very light, and one full-sized for one horse; but little used; in good order. To be seen at No. 154 Avenue A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. S. JAMES & CO., of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved.

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1862.
T. S. JAMES,
C. W. MOORES,
J. W. LITTLE,
T. D. VANDERVEER.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HEROY, STRUTHERS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between PETER DENNING and CHARLES N. JOHNSTON, at the public house No. 23 Chatham-st., (known as the Hope House,) is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.
PETER DENNING.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in

First Cabin	$95@$135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin	$30@$50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A GOOD VESSEL to load grain and flour for Cork and a market. Also, a good vessel to load for a direct port in St. George's Channel. Also, a good ship to load for Liverpool. Apply to WORTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:56 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7¾ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill and intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th-sts.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:45, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at [illegible] M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.

Mr. GRAU would respectfully announce to the public that the engagements with the whole of his artists will terminate for the present season, according to contract,
TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 20,
when he will give his
LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SEASON, AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
having continued his engagements, originally entered into for a shorter period, for nearly eight months.

Mr. Grau would most respectfully thank the public and the Press of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and others of the principal Eastern and Western cities, for the support which has been so liberally accorded him—a support which is literally unparalleled, when the serious political troubles of the period are considered. He would, in addition, take the liberty of saying that this liberality has enabled him not alone to offer engagements of various duration to every artist of reputation who has visited this country, in the present season, but has allowed him to terminate it in a manner somewhat rare with operatic and concert managers—both justly and amicably to the artists engaged and profitably to himself.

Mr. GRAU would beg leave to announce that
ALL THE ARTISTS
OF HIS PRESENT COMPANY
Will appear on the occasion of
L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.

The sale of tickets will commence at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st., on Saturday next.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY,
Second time, Bulwer's great Comedy of
MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.	Mr. Blake
Graves	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount	Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Norton
Clara Douglass	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey	Mrs. Sloan

MONDAY, May 19,
BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK.
First time at this Theatre, the highly popular Drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
TUESDAY,
A POPULAR COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY,
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.

Among the novelties in preparation are the following Comedies:
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
HENRIETTE,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER,
LITTLE TREASURE,
&c., &c., &c.

MR. LESTER WALLACK

begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY, May 19,
when the beautiful and intensely interesting Drama, in a prologue and five tableaux, entitled
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be produced for the first time in this theatre.

Music, Scenery, Machinery, Costumes, all splendid and appropriate, with a
GREAT CAST.

Box book now open.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT

Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21,
AT
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
on which occasion will be produced a popular play.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.

Mrs. HOEY begs to announce her
BENEFIT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, May 21.
Box-book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT OF MISS BATEMAN AS
GERALDINE.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 17,
For the fifth and last time,
GERALDINE, OR LOVE'S VICTORY.

MISS BATEMAN	AS GERALDINE
Mr. H. L. Bateman	as the Bard
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.	as the Friar
Mr. Edwin Adams	as the Crusader

Mr. Davidge, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.
Leader of the Orchestra.....Mr. E. Mollenhauer

MONDAY, May 19,
LAST NIGHT OF THE HUNCHBACK.
TUESDAY, May 20,
LAST NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN WIFE.

Will be produced immediately,
An Original Drama, written for MISS BATEMAN, entitled
ROSA GREGORIO.
New scenery, new music, new dresses, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Fifth week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
STELLA.....MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
In which character she has created
AN UNPRECEDENTED FURORE.
Unequivocal triumph of the great danseuse
ANNETTI GALETTI,
This evening and a
A NEW GRAND BALLET,
NEW MASQUERADE SCENE,
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
and an EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
For particulars, see bills of the day.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST and 6TH-AV.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 2 and 7 o'clock.
GRAND DOUBLE COMBINATION.
CINDERELLA.

Produced expressly to introduce the inimitable pantomimic powers of those wonders,
Commodores FOOTE and Col. SMALL.

The Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Troupe appear also at each performance.
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to reserved seats 25 cents.
Children to the afternoon entertainments 15 cents.
CINDERELLA every AFTERNOON and EVENING next week.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!:

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

MILLS' AND MOLLENHAUER'S LAST CLASSICAL SOIRÉE—At Dodworth's Saloon, (opposite 11th-st., Broadway,) on SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, 1862. Quartette, Beethoven; Solo, violin, Mollenhauer; Variations for piano and violoncello, Mendelssohn; Sonata, Beethoven; Trio, Robinstein. Soirée to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at the principal Music-stores.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MADAME ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS' Second Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert on MONDAY EVENING, May 19, assisted, kindly, by the following eminent artists: Mme. Strakosch, Mr. Ridelf, Mr. R. Goldbeck, Mr. C. H. Wels, Mr. W. Doelher, Mr. Villanova. Tickets $1. For sale at all the principal music stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order, and cheap—far more desirable than a cheap-made new piano. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $60, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist Church, in this City. Can be seen from 12 M. till 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 41 West 35th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO CAN BE SELECTED from a large stock; would exchange for tin roofing and plumbing. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

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TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke [illegible]
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, May 17.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
OF THE
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW!
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW!
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW!
CONTINUED TO-DAY!
CONTINUED TO-DAY!
AND ALL OF NEXT WEEK!
AND ALL OF NEXT WEEK!
AND ALL OF NEXT WEEK!
Over $2,200 cash paid in premiums!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!

Including ALL THE PREMIUM DOGS of the first five days, will be exhibited, beside all of Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S CELEBRATED DOGS, which embrace specimen pairs of every breed of dogs known, making the finest collection of the canine family in the world, which includes Mr. Butler's
CELEBRATED SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND,
the largest and finest dog of his age known, beside splendid NEWFOUNDLANDS, ST. BERNARDS, GREYHOUNDS, POINTERS, SETTERS, ESQUIMAUX DOGS, COACH DOGS, SHEPHERD DOGS, and all kinds of ladies' Pet Dogs, making the
MOST ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION
MOST ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION
ever witnessed. They will be seen at all hours, day and evening.

☞ This magnificent collection of Dogs will continue on exhibition ALL NEXT WEEK at all hours, from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily.

NOTICE.

☞ Rare specimens of finely educated or performing dogs may be entered for competition for Discretionary Premiums at any time this week or next.

All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.; THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

MADAME CELESTE'S GREAT DRAMA,
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Ninety already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE ROMANTIC AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA,
in five acts, the
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
For the
BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.
BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.

NEW MUSIC	by	THOMAS BAKER
NEW SCENERY	by	MINARD LEWIS

With a distribution of characters of great strength.

CHARACTERS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND ACTS:

Raoul de Lascours	(Captain of the ship Urania)	J. Stoddard
Carlos	(an Adventurer)	Mr. Walker
Barabas	(a Sailor)	Peters
Jean Medoc	(a Carpenter)	Dillon
Pierre Pacome Bouffiard Jano	Sailors on board the ship Maria	Bilby Richardson French
Louise de Lascours	(wife to the Captain)	Miss LAURA KEENE
Marie	(their daughter)	Miss LeBrun

Between the 2d and 3d acts a lapse of 15 years.

CHARACTERS IN THE 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH ACTS:

Marquis del Monte	(a Mexican nobleman)	Mr. Walker
Barabas		Peters
Horace de Brionne	(a French gentleman)	Levick
Georges de Laval	(an Officer in del Monte's service)	Marlow
Don Jose	(Secretary to the Spanish Envoy)	Thompson
Intendant		Henry
Ogarita	(the Wildflower of Mexico)	Miss LAURA KEENE
Countess de Theringe	(Mother to Louise de Lascours)	Mrs. Marlowe
Diane de Lascours	(Sister to Maria de Lascours)	Mrs. J. Stoddard

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT FIRST.
Main Deck of the Ship Urania.
The Mutiny and the Struggle.
A Dreadful Doom.
Adrift upon the Ocean.
A Coward's Shot.
TABLEAU.
ACT SECOND.
A Sea of Ice.
The Aurora Borealis.
Bursting of a Terrific Storm upon the heads of the Devoted Sufferers.
The Entire Sea of Ice Broken up.
A Mother's Prayer.
The Child alone upon the Waters.
The Approaching Bark.
TOUCHING TABLEAU.
ACT THIRD.
The Gold Plains of El Dorado.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.
The Power of Memory.
Ogarita Recalling the Mother's Prayer.
Startling Recontre.
Del Monte's Anger and Jealousy.
The Departure Resolved upon.
TABLEAU.
ACT FOURTH.
The Hotel de Theringe, Paris.
The Inhuman Plot.
The Recognition.
Sudden Resolve of Ogarita to Wed the Murderer of her Parents.
TABLEAU.
ACT FIFTH.
The Palace of Del Monte, Paris.
Power of Woman's Will.
THE FETE.
Terrible Denunciation of the Murderer.
The Hour of Retribution,
And Realization of a Mother's Prayer.

INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) Wanted, a lady to teach music and sketching from nature, for Delaware; Principal for a Public School, salary $1,000; also, a gentleman (Episcopalian) to teach classics, &c. Other teachers wanted.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 3 Washington-place.

MRS. C. M. WHITE,
MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. F. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TUTOR FOR TWO boys in New-York; Episcopalian may be preferred; personal application required to-day. Also, a governess to teach English, French and music, in the Southwest. Also, a French gentleman, to teach drawing in a University. Also, Principal for Public School; salary $1,000. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools, No. 596 Broadway.

A LADY TEACHER OF PIANO AND ENGlish wanted, in a private family, during the Summer, to instruct four children. Address, stating terms and references, J. M. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a young lady, a situation as nursery governess; references given. Call, or address NURSERY GOVERNESS, No. 69 Horatio-st.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED VOCALIST AND PIANIST, wishes to teach in a family where her services would in part pay her board. Highest references given. Apply to G. S. WOODMAN & CO., 596 Broadway.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 596 Broadway.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel's-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old gold and silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE.

New-Kent Court-House—Burning Commissary Stores—A Reconnoissance—The Gunboats—A Brilliant Dash.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Kent Court-House, Va.,
Sunday Evening, May 11, 1862.

The same force of our troops that were here last night are here this morning. Another body of our men are stationed about two miles at our right, at a place called Cumberland. The main force has not yet come up, but will probably be here to-morrow.

New-Kent Court-house is a place containing eight buildings, besides several negro huts. The buildings include a Court-house, County Clerk's office, and a tavern. When we arrived here yesterday, the jail, and a private house containing five thousand bushels of corn, were burning. The flames had progressed too far to make it an object to extinguish them.

The town was occupied by the rebels an hour before our advanced force reached it. Skirmishers were immediately sent forward, who scoured the country for a distance of eight miles, and returned without meeting with any rebels in force.

Your correspondent passed the afternoon in a house which had been used in the morning by the rebel Gen. J. R. Jones, as his headquarters. Several letters directed to officers, also a dispatch from Division-Quartermaster to Gen. Magruder, suggesting the best routes for the retreating army to take, were picked up. Adjoining this house is a law-office, containing a valuable library. The floor was covered with documents and letters, many of the latter being quite amusing. A lengthy speech, written on twenty sheets of foolscap, supposed by its tenor to have been delivered before the secession army at this place, was discovered. The speech referred principally to what the rebels should do in case of their soil being occupied by domestic invaders, and concluded with a long chain of school-boy bombast.

This morning three squadrons of cavalary went out on a reconnoissance, taking a road running nearly parallel with the York River. They proceeded a distance of five miles from New-Kent Court-house, and halted at an elegant mansion, which they found vacated by the owners. The sole occupant of the house was an overseer, who had under his charge about three hundred slaves. The latter expressed unbounded delight upon seeing our force ride up. We learned that the house was the property of Col. Lee, of the rebel army. Upon an inner door some pencil-marks informed us that the house was the same in which Gen. Washington was married, and conjured us to respect the premises on that account. Upon reading the inscription, one of our own men wrote beneath: "The Yankees have prevented these premises from being desecrated by the rebels," which is indeed true, if we may judge by the depredations they have committed all along the road from Williamsburgh. The inhabitants complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the rebels, and state that all their provisions and forage were eaten and carried off by them. In some few instances the rebels tendered Confederate notes in payment, but, as a general thing, they left without offering to remunerate the owners, merely remarking that the Yankees would sweep everything before them, and that the Southern army had better relieve them of the trouble.

At Col. Lee's residence were found 7,000 bushels of wheat and 900 barrels of corn. At this point the main road crosses the railroad leading from West Point to Richmond.

At New-Kent Court-house the retreating rebel army separated—one portion, under Gen. Johnston, taking the main road at the right, and the other portion, under Gen. Magruder, taking a branch road at the left. The two roads connect at Col. Lee's house by means of a military road, commencing at a point on the main road, about a mile from the Court-house. The telegraph wire is up on both roads.

Four of our gunboats passed over the sunken vessels which the rebels had placed in York River, and came up Pomunkey Creek, as far as Cumberland, this morning. After making a short stay, one gunboat went ahead six miles, and had not returned at the mailing of this letter.

This morning George Stieff, Company B, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, was accidentally drowned while bathing in Pomunkey Creek. The water at the point where he went in is 14 feet in depth.

This afternoon, Lieut. M. Daniels, of the Signal Corps, could see, by aid of a glass, the rebel column moving round a hill, probably on their way to Richmond. The hill is fifteen miles distance from Cumberland, at which place the Signal Corps have established a station.

The charge made by our cavalry, under the direction of Gen. Stoneman, last Friday, was the most brilliant event that has transpired since we have been on the Peninsula. As long as we have Gen. Stoneman and the Sixth Regular Cavalry to take the lead, we need not fear for the result.

Lieut. B. T. Hutchings, of Company E, Sixth Cavalry, while dashing through the rebel column, had his horse shot from under him. The Lieutenant was slightly injured about the face. He instantly mounted another horse, however, and joined his squadron.

Annexed is a list of the killed and wounded in the skirmish of Friday. They all belonged to the Sixth Regular Cavalry:

Killed.

Abel A. Irish, Co. E. Adrian, Mich.
Chas. O'Hara, Co. E, Columbus, Ohio.
Chas. Kline, Co. K, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Wounded.

Lieut. B. T. Hutchings, Co. E, slightly.
Richard Morris, Co. E, head and hand.
James P. Cammel, Co. E, side.
Wm. A. McDowell, Co. E, elbow.
Wm. Ottlott, Co. E, foot.
E. Kennedy, Co. E, breast, severely.
Henry H. Walman, Co. E, hand.
Wm. M. Palmer, ankle, severely.
Isaac Neff, Co. E, both legs, severely.
Albert C. Wagner, head, slightly.
Robert J. Caruther, Co. K, breast, severely.
Also, three members of Co. A, slightly.

Missing.

Robert Cragg, Co. E, Adrian, Mich.
Elisha J. Ellis, Co. E, Adrian, Mich.
Philetus Finch, Co. E, Adrian, Mich.

The wounded were conveyed to West Point and properly cared for. WHIT.

Near Roper's Church,
Monday night, May 12, 1862.

We are on the march again, in the morning, toward Richmond, after a two days' halt at this place. An order comes in to-night forbidding any correspondents to advance toward the front beyond the general headquarters—a benevolent provision, doubtless, to prevent our characteristic intrepedity and enterprise hurrying us into danger. Napoleon shot a publisher; McClellan is determined that all correspondents under his command shall be restrained from the risk of bullets, whether they will or not. Such is the progress of the age.

A military execution is to take place to-morrow. A negro is to be hung for an outrage on two white women, while our army was passing through Williamsburgh. By the sentence of the Court-Martial the body is to be left hanging as a warning to evil doers.

The Advance Force at White House Increased—Rebel Flotilla Destroyed—Outrages of the Rebel Soldiers, &c.

White House, Va., Tuesday, May 13.

Our advance force at this point has been increased since last evening. The burned railroad bridge has not as yet been replaced, although that matter could be readily and easily accomplished in a short space of time, as the immediate neighborhood abounds in timber of suitable shape and growth. The negroes have been very busy all day in taking fish from the river by means of nets, also cooking corn-cake and biscuits, which they have sold to our men at good prices.

I learn, that previous to the rebels leaving this section of country, they contemplated building ten gunboats—five of which they had nearly completed at the time of their departure. In order to save these five vessels from falling into our hands, they were burnt to the water's edge, and what machinery they contained was taken out and destroyed. This work of destruction occurred last Friday night. The gunboats were of small dimensions, and if they had been successfully launched and mounted with guns, would have probably gone to the bottom upon receiving a single fair shot from one of our iron-clad war-steamers.

I was informed, to-day, by the Union people who inhabit Indian Island, that the rebels took with them, up Pamunkey River, one steamer and twenty-five sailing vessels, mostly iron-clad. The steamer (*Lagan*) was iron-clad, had side wheels, drew six feet of water, and was formerly engaged in the coal trade between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. She could go up the river a distance of twenty-five miles. Possibly all or most of these vessels have been destroyed; if not, it is undoubtedly the intention of the rebels to destroy them whenever our gunboats shall approach the head of the river.

A Union man named Capt. Anderson, a native of New-Jersey, and for several years a resident near West Point, has been a great sufferer on account of the rebellion. In constructing their vessels, the rebels took from him a large quantity of hewn timber, which he had purposed sending North before the commencement of the war. The rebels did not offer to recompense him for his property, and when they destroyed the vessels, also applied the torch to his dwelling, which was burnt to the ground. This dastard act of the rebels is conformable with their practice all along the road from Yorktown. In fact it does not appear that they have made any discrimination between the Union people in their midst and the actual supporters of rebellion. On the route hither I called at several houses near the roadside for the purpose of obtaining a glass of water or a morsel of something to eat. The inmates, who, from their manner and conversation, I judged to be favorably disposed toward rebellion, have invariably told me, and some with tears in their eyes, that the rebel army did not hesitate to devastate their possessions, and take from them every article of subsistence they could find. A personal reconnoissance of the premises satisfied me that the statements of the people wdre quite true. Bacon and corn bread has formed the extent of their provisions, except in one or two instances, that I have been able to secure from any of the inhabitants to which I have applied.

This afternoon, the Eight Pennsylvania Cavalry, while out on a scouting expedition, discovering a masked battery, mounting six guns, on the main road, three miles from New-Kent Court-house. When the cavalry was within four hundred yards, the rebel fired two shots, which caused the troop to wheel about and retrace their steps. The enemy fired six more shots as the force was returning. Reinforcements were immediately sent out by Gen. Stoneman, and an engagement is expected to take place during the night. The Eight Pennsylvania Cavalry had one man slightly wounded. No other casualties on our side occurred.

Three rebel deserters came in to-day. They report that the enemy has 80,000 men near the Chickahominy River, and intends to make a strong stand at that point. WHIT.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHEL.

A Body of Rebels Driven Out of Rogersville, and Across the Tennessee River—Seizure of Bridges and Ferries—Gunboats Improvised, &c.

Headquarters Third Division, Huntsville, Ala.,
Camp Taylor, May 15.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 6 P. M. on the 13th inst., Gen. Negley's expedition from Pulaski, supported by Col. Little's expedition from Athens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee River, and destroying a portion of the ferry-boats. Having learned of the approach of Col. Little's force, the enemy succeeded in removing their artillery, baggage, and stores, before the arrival of Gen. Negley. I expected an obstinate defence at the passage of the Elk River, and accompanied Col. Little in person, but without crossing. The enemy, as usual, fled at our approach.

I ordered yesterday an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge across Shad Creek, and the ferry below the mouth of the same stream. This duty has been promptly executed, and the ferry and bridge are ours. No more troops will enter from that region, and we have now upon this side of the river 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry of the enemy, in bands of 300 or 400, whom we will endeavor to hunt down, destroy or capture.

The gunboat which I have extemporized will be ready to-day, and I will soon be able to pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern side of the region under my command.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHEL, Major-Gen.

[Rogersville is a post-village in Lauderdale County, Northern Alabama, 24 miles east of Florence, and near the Tennessee River. The Elk River enters the Tennessee in the eastern corner of Lauderdale County. It is a considerable stream, navigable for steamboats as far as Elkton, in Tennessee, 40 miles up.]

Dashing Operations of the Union Troops in Northeastern Alabama—Brisk Skirmishing—The Rebels Frightened—Arrest of Ex-Gov. Clay.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Huntsville, Ala., Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

The expedition which, under Lieut.-Col. Keifer, crossed the Tennessee, upon the 1st of May, and penetrated to the State of Georgia, had just returned to camp at Bridgeport, when an order came to march that same night to Stevenson, distant eleven miles.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the march commenced. The Third and Tenth Ohio, which were all of Col. Little's Brigade, that had come to Bridgeport, marched off together, and for five long hours of a dark and starless night, continued to flounder on through the depths and intricacies of an Alabama swamp.

It was utterly impossible for the men to keep together, and just as much so for the officers to keep with them. In places the soldiers sank over boot top in the mud and water, and waded along at that depth for a quarter of a mile at once. All order and discipline was lost, the troops became scattered in every direction; and all through the woods could be heard the sound of the soldier's voices, shouting to each other, mingled with the croaks of innumerable bull-frogs, and the shrieks of a legion of lizards.

The cheerfulness and patience with which the fatigues and hardships of this terrible march were borne, were truly astonishing; but as day began to break, nature asserted her sway, and I observed a number of the men sink down in their tracks, and in two minutes fall fast asleep.

By the time it was fairly light, we had reached the little town of Bolivar, where we halted and snatched an hour's repose. We then marched on to Stevenson, where we had the somewhat equivocal satisfaction of learning that the occasion for our rapid marching had passed away, and that we might as well have remained at Bridgeport until morning.

We rested at Stevenson until 5 P. M., and then marched forward again, expecting to meet a train of cars at Mud Creek bridge. We met it, but it was sufficient to carry only half of us, and the rest slept all night upon the railroad track, using the spaces between the ties for beds, and the iron rails for pillows.

In the morning we proceeded in the midst of a drenching rain to Bellefonte, and there found the cars and our baggage. The latter article we had not seen before from the time we left Huntsville to go to Bridgeport—an interval of nearly a week! During that whole time scarcely a man had eaten anything except a scanty supply of hard cracker, and many had never once taken off their clothes! More and more am I convinced each day, that no one but a soldier can ever faintly realize the realities of a soldier's life.

After embarking fairly upon the cars everything went smoothly, until, just after we had passed the village of Point Rock, we were startled by the report of guns; and, on stopping the train, it was ascertained that it had been fired into by some cowardly assassins, who were concealed in the bushes along the road. Two men were badly wounded. Never did I see such a change come over men as over our boys at that time. Only the minute before they had been laughing, joking, singing. Their work had been partially accomplished. They had driven the armed rebels away from Bridgeport, and now they were returning to Huntsville in high spirits, their hearts filled with the kindliest feelings toward each other, and toward the inhabitants along the road.

But this shameful outrage, the attempted murder of two of their companions, instantly drove away every emotion save that of a keen desire for vengeance. They leaped from the cars; they traversed the woods in all directions; they scaled a range of rocky hills, and they searched for more than a mile into the depths of a dismal cave. Had a man been found with arms in his hands, he would have been shot instantly and without mercy.

It was the Third Ohio boys who were upon the train. Col. John Beatty, who commands this regiment, is not a man to be trifled with. Sternly prohibiting and suppressing all unauthorized depredations by his own men, he seems resolved that no cowardly and assassin-like outrages shall be perpetrated upon them. The moment he had ascertained the mischief committed, he hastened into the town, and in a few minutes a dense column of smoke, rolling up high into the air, from the buildings which he had ordered to be fired, announced to the people of the surrounding country what they might expect if they persisted in this dastardly warfare.

This was the fifth outrage of the kind that had been committed at the same place; and when Col. Beatty reached Huntsville, his conduct was heartily approved by Gen. Mitchel, who had just issued a proclamation denouncing the murderous conduct of the rebels, and threatening them everywhere with summary vengeance.

Three individuals were arrested on suspicion by Col. Beatty, and brought down to Huntsville.

The next day, Capt. Henry E. Cunard, Company I, Third Ohio, took a party of seventy-five men, went up to Paint Rock, scoured the whole country round about, and returned at midnight, bringing with him twenty-three prisoners—amongst them Ex-Gov. Clay, the father of Clement C. Clay, Ex-United States Senator. A Military Commission, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Keifer and Capts. McDougal and Mitchel, all of the Third Ohio Regiment, has been appointed to collect and collate whatever testimony there may be to show the connection of these men with the recent outrages. If innocent, they will be released immediately; if guilty, they will suffer severe and exemplary punishment.

OPERATIONS UPON THE RIGHT

May 7.—I have taken very full notes of the movements which occurred upon our right, while the important events of which I have spoken, were taking place in the neighborhood of Bridgeport.

After the burning of the Decatur Bridge, the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment, Col. Stanley, marched to Athens, the county seat of Limestone County, from which, being attacked by Col. Scott's First Louisiana Cavalry, it soon after retired, losing some men and a portion of its camp equipage.

Col. Turchin, with a portion of his brigade, five companies of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery, left Huntsville on Friday last, and advanced toward Athens. On the way he met Col. Stanley, and the entire command proceeded onward, the cavalry six miles in advance. They encamped some few miles from Athens on Friday night, and occupied the town the next morning.

Col. Kennett continued his march beyond the town, upon the Florence road, and still in advance of the other troops. About twelve miles from Athens he came upon the enemy, who was reported to be 400 strong, with three pieces of artillery. They were posted upon ground admirably selected for defensive purposes. A field lay near the road; back of the field was a wood, with a fence immediately in front of it, and swampy ground extending upon both sides of the field. The rebels were in the wood, and Col. Kennett, in attempting to dislodge them, encountered a fierce and determined opposition. But the attack was equally determined; and as sharp a conflict took place as any in which Gen. Mitchel's troops have as yet been engaged.

This fight took place upon the Elk River, six miles from Brown's Ferry, upon the Tennessee; and when the *romance* of the war is written out, it will figure conspicuously.

Our loss was 2 killed and 11 wounded.

The rebels, beside fifteen or twenty drowned in the Elk, had as many more killed and wounded. After crossing the Elk, they made haste to place themselves upon the other side of the Tennessee, also.

The rebels on the west have burned nearly all the bridges toward Decatur, and have otherwise so injured the road that the cars now run only to Madison, ten miles from Huntsville.

Col. Sill has burned the long bridge at Bridgeport, and withdrawn his brigade from that point. The trains still run in that direction, to within eight miles of Stevenson.

The water tanks and wood sheds in the vicinity of Paint of Rock Bridge were burned last night. Gen. Mitchel's indignation knows no bounds. The citizens of Huntsville and the country round about are terribly frightened; and I understand that to-day they are circulating a paper protesting against these cowardly outrages, and pledging themselves to use every endeavor to prevent their continuance, and to bring the guilty parties to punishment. The document is already numerously signed.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Cairo, Friday, May 16.

The steamer *De Sota* has arrived from the fleet. She brought no news. Not a gun or a mortar had been fired by either side for two days. The rebels and Nationals are busily engaged repairing damages and getting ready for the next encounter.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S FAREWELL.

The following is the speech made by Flag-Officer Foote to his officers and men, when he handed over his command to Capt. Davis:

"Officers and Men: It has now become my painful duty to inform you I am to leave you, though I trust only for a short time. Commodore Davis, whom the Department has seen fit to appoint my successor for the time being, is a gentleman of talent and scientific as well as naval ability—known as such not only in this but in foreign lands. He very deservedly enjoys a character which, as yet, and I know and feel will ever remain unsullied, and is the man whom I mentioned to the Department, above all others, as fit for my temporary relief. [Here, from exhaustion and a choked utterance, he was overcome. He soon rallied, and, turning to Commodore Davis, continued.] Commodore Davis, I can only say these gallant officers—men of the East, West, North, South, and of foreign climes—who now stand before you are men on whom you can depend in any emergency. I have tried one and all, and I know it; and although they may never receive the reward due their gallant and manly bearing, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing, in our interior life, that our conscience is right—that we have done our duty.

Providence has seen fit to afflict me in our triumphal hour—just as the great work allotted us is being crowned; but I trust that I may regain my failing strength, in body and mind, and be enabled to rejoin you.

The difficulties consequent in improvising a squadron like this, without means at all adequate to the work required, have been even greater than the signal victories in vindication of our glorious Union. But the work may be said to be finished, as we must, in a few days, occupy Fort Pillow, while a majority of Union people are awaiting to hail our arrival at Memphis with rejoicing, and from thence opening the Mississippi south to New-Orleans and the Balize.

The painful duty is now over. I wish I was able to introduce you singly to each officer; but I am so weak. [Touched to tears.] I introduce you to Mr. Duffy, Mr. Bixby, and—[here Capt. Phelps relieves him by introducing Com. Davis to each officer singly. Pointing to the seamen, the Flag-officer says:] These men, too, you can always depend upon in any emergency. They are over-anxious to get into a fight; they will never surrender to the enemy. If you don't hold them back, they will be in ahead of you before the enemy. They can run faster than I can, you see (casting his eyes to his wounded foot.) Officers and men, one and all, farewell."

Through with the visitors, Flag-officer Foote boarded the steamer *De Soto* at 5 P. M. As the steamer leaves the *Benton*, he rises to his feet, and says, addressing the officers and men of the flagship:

"Farewell! You've got good officers, and you're all good men. You know I cannot be with you. May God bless you. God is with you in your just cause. You will be victorious. The Mississippi will be open to all men—all nations—before ten days. God bless you all. Good bye!"

Completely exhausted, he sank in his chair.

Reception of Commodore Foote in New-York.

The Sons of New-England met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, Hon. Benj. W. Bonney, Esq., in the Chair, and Charles Gould, Esq., Secretary, for the purpose of making proper arrangements for the reception of Commodore Foote, and appointed a Committee for that purpose, consisting of the following thirteen gentlemen, with power to add to their number: Connecticut, Gen. P. M. Wetmore and Mr. John Wadsworth; Rhode Island, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Mr. Nehemiah Knight; Massachusetts, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., and Mr. J. Green Pearson; Vermont, Maj. J. A. Pullen, Mr. John Paine; New-Hampshire, Hon. Chas. A. Peabody, Jeremiah Burns; Maine, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., Mr. Wm. H. Fogg. On motion of Gen. Wetmore, the Chairman and Secretary were added; as also the three State Agents, Col. J. H. Almy, Col. Frank A. Howe, and Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins. Messrs. Stetson & Co. informed the meeting, by letter, that they had tendered the hospitalities of the Astor House to the Commodore during his stay in the City. Gen. P. M. Wetmore, during a glowing eulogium on the Commodore, suggested a supper as the most appropriate method of meeting and conversing with him. Rev. Dr. Osgood thought that a series of junketings was not the most appropriate method of receiving a hero. There ought to be symbolism more than anything else on such occasions; for his own part he thought late suppers demoralizing, and believed that every man should be in his bed after 11 o'clock. Foote was one of the old Puritan stock, with a dash of Nelson and Cromwell in him, and he thought that some testimonial should be offered, in which all citizens could take a part. Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, in suggesting a reception at the Academy of Music, and a supper also, hoped that the speech of Parson Brownlow, on Thursday evening, would be printed and circulated among the loyal States, which would leave Jeff. Davis' neck not worth a pin. Prof. Larned thought that the Commodore's modesty would prevent him accepting any demonstration. He suggested, however, that Capts. Bailey and Boggs be included in the demonstration, and Dr. Hitchcock wished to add Commodore Stringham to the list, defending that gentleman from the statements made that he came here to get an ovation. That was not true; he had merely obeyed orders. Mr. Elliott Sheppard remarked that the receipts at the Academy of Music had amounted to a nice sum for Parson Brownlow, but as Commodore Foote was not in want of money, he might be induced to accept a demonstration if the proceeds would go to some charitable object. The Chair, at the motion of Gen. Wetmore, agreed with the suggestion that the Commodore should be received in some public place, where the citizens generally might see him. He also agreed with the suggestion that the receipts of such demonstration be made available for some charitable purpose. The meeting then adjourned, and the Committee went into session, and appointed Judge Bonney, Mr. Gould, Gen. Wetmore, Prof. Hitchcock and Rev. Dr. Osgood, a Committee to invite Commodore Foote to a reception, and learn from him what attentions can be rendered to him, and report to the Committee in what manner the demonstration could be made. Adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary. The Sub-Committee subsequently agreed to write to the Commodore at Cleveland, in accordance with the resolution.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, May 16.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a statement in reference to a remark made by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the House, who said, speaking of the Investigating Committee, that he (Sherman) was on the Committee and received $8 a day. Mr. Sherman said that he had been on two committees: one the Kansas Committee, the other the Naval Investigating Committee, but neither committee ever charged or received a cent of compensation or mileage.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants and others of New-York, asking for the speedy passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sumner, that the bills of the Senate and House be enrolled on paper instead of parchment, was taken up.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

A resolution was adopted that the Indian Appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, authorizing the President to apply the appropriations to certain tribes; also authorizing the President, where tribal organizations have taken up arms against the Government, to abrogate all treaties with them.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Clark moved to take up the Confiscation bill reported from the Special Committee.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was going to ask the Senate to take up the Tax bill. He was in favor of both bills, but his position on the Committee made it his duty to urge the passage of the Tax bill.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was in favor of trying to make the rebels pay part of the cost of the war before proceeding to tax loyal men.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Union,) thought there would be no very great revenue derived from the bill as reported. He supposed the burdens of the Tax bill would be imposed on some of the rebel States as well as the loyal States. He should, therefore, vote to take up the Tax bill.

The Confiscation bill was taken up. Yeas, 23; Nays, 19.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said the bill had been carefully prepared by the Committee, who had tried to harmonize the different opinions, and hoped the bill would meet with the approbation of the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., (Rep.,) moved to strike out the first section, which he said was merely to lighten the punishment of treason, and was unconstitutional. He contended that this was not a confiscation bill at all. He claimed that Congress had power to take the property of a rebel and his life, in war, but cannot bring him into court and take his property longer than life, under the Constitution, which provides against attainder and the taking of the property of a traitor from his heirs; yet the first section proposes as punishment for treason to take the property of rebels forever.

After further discussion, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to amend the first section by striking out all the clause freeing the slaves, and to add a provision for imprisonment at hard labor not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Mr. Davis said he had no objection to the confiscation of slaves, if they were treated like other property, and the proceeds put into the Treasury.

Mr. Clark asked if Congress could allow a horse to go free if it were confiscated.

Mr. Davis thought not. He thought it the duty of Congress to appropriate property and use it.

Mr. Clark said: Suppose Congress thought it its duty to let it go free, who was to be the judge of its duty?

Mr. Davis said the legal definition of forfeiture implied that you must take the property and use it.

After further discussion, Mr. Davis' amendment was rejected.

The Yeas were Messrs. Davis, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson of Missouri—7. Nays 31.

The question then recurred on Mr. Trumbull's motion to strike out the first section.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) thought if it was wanted to make a test, it would be better to offer the original bill as a substitute, and not try to mutilate this bill. He was in favor of the original bill, but if the Senate was determined to have this bill he wanted to take it as it was.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected. Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Howard, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, of Missouri 10. Nays 29.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the second section, which provides for the forfeiture of the property and freedom of the slaves of those who incite, engage in, or aid in the insurrection against the United States. He spoke at some length against this section of the bill, as simply mitigating the punishment of treason.

Mr. Clark moved to amend the second section by inserting "by imprisonment not exceeding ten years," or so as to make it forfeiture or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Adopted.

Mr. Howard's amendment was then rejected. Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Howard, Powell, Saulsbury, Wilson of Missouri—5. Nays 33.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the bill. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, May 16.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a report from Gen. Geary concerning the homicide of Robert E. Scott and a man named Mathews, recently, in Fauquier County, Va., from which it appears they were killed by two privates of a Wisconsin regiment, as they, with arms in their hands, were entering a house where the soldiers had taken shelter, to capture them. One of the latter was shot, and the other escaped. It was added they had been guilty of marauding in the section through which they passed, while seeking to join their regiment.

Benjamin Wood, of New-York, (Opp.,) not wishing to consume the time of the House in delivering a speech on the condition of the Union, obtained permission to print it. He says it has been left to him to speak the first conciliatory word in behalf of his suffering countrymen. There were gentlemen within his vision whose sworn purpose and first desire, paramount even to the preservation of the Republic, is emancipation. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flames. Should history ever trace (which God forbid) the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest to those who read that which shall tell of the madness and wickedness of the arch fanatics of Abolitionism. In the dark recesses of the temple of infamy the gloomiest niches will bear the inspiration of their names. In the place of making the negro question the subject matter of debate, Congress should take into earnest and solemn consideration, some expedient for securing peace. He believed success would crown their efforts. An honorable peace was within their grasp, and when the people shall realize that it is only the infamous design to strengthen their Anti-Slavery movements which prevents an effort to obtain peace, woe to the chief of the Abolition Party. But words are thrown away on stubborn fanaticism. He appealed to the loftier feelings, which should pervade humanity; to the lovers of our common country. We want a union of sovereigns—not of subjects. In conclusion, he urges and entreats Congress to adopt some measure which may bring about cessation of hostilities, with a view to negotiation.

Private bills were considered.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Niagara at Boston.

Boston, Friday, May 16.

The *Niagara*, from Halifax, arrived here at 1.45 P. M. She was detained by fog. The bag and mails go by the 5 o'clock train.

Bazaar for the Benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum.—The 12th of May will long be conspicuous in the annals of our colored population. Besides the emancipative jubilee, commemorative of the act in the District of Columbia, which drew self-congratulating crowds to a prayer-meeting in the early morning, a flag raising in the afternoon, and a grand demonstration at Cooper Union in the evening, a *bazaar*, forming a collection of varied and attractive specimens of art, was opened in Mozart Hall. These fairs are only held once in two or three years, and are usually very successful—the benefits accruing to the colored orphans. The tables are, as a general thing, presided over by young girls of color; but it is sometimes the case that a paler face than even the richly-complexioned octoroon is to be met—as, for instance, at the stand called the "Orphan's Table" is always to be found such a one, so great a friend to the cause and the class, that upon each occasion of this kind she feels impelled to leave her home in Troy and sojourn for a week behind this identical table. Upon the "Orphan's Table" are placed all the articles prepared by the children, who here snow how much have been appreciated the little scraps, odds and ends, &c., which kind friends have given them. Other tables, too, are distinguished by tasteful arrangement. Upon one is an embroidered cloak of white merino, which will no doubt pass into the hands of some doating mother for her babe. Behind another is hung a white bed-spread, knit by an aged dame of eighty years; its beauty almost equaling its durability, for it cannot easily be worn out. The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh tables each do great credit to their respective localities—the former being loaded with underlinen, in all the wealth of embroidery and stitching, while above the latter, a lovely Canary carols to the passer by. The "Utility Table," most appropriately so termed, is covered with piles of muslins, laces and linen under-wear, as well as outer garments for children—as slips, bibs, aprons, &c., and even comprising in its long list of useful articles, the time-honored check-apron, to tie round the waist of good cook or housewife. An indescribable curiosity and study which the most delicate taste must love to linger over, exists in a collection of artificial flowers, leaves and birds, which are a donation from Brazil. One box contains a wreath of soft, white roses, which, upon inspection, are found to be wholly composed of fish-scales. Another has a brilliant collection of leaves, the beautiful sprigs being formed of the wings of tropical insects. Groupings of larger flowers in constantly varying shades, as the glancing light falls upon them, are made up entirely of humming-birds wings, pressed with all the feathers attached. These Brazilian rarities are not to be met with often, and are worthy of examination.

Generous donations have been received from the Eastern States, from Philadelphia and from different portions of our own. The refreshment table offers the delightful consideration of choice cuts of beef and ham, with poultry to a wish; while in view of the patrons thereof swim pickled oysters in adopted liquor, with islands of foreign spice, and in appetizing array stand salads and jellies, and prime preparations of the fancy bakery.

It was with some doubts of success that the friends of the Asylum proceeded with their work of getting up the fair this year; yet so far no falling off from previous years' generous support has been observed. The proceeds of their last effort amounted to $1,500.

THE TROY FIRE.

Troy, Friday, May 16.

Below is a statement of the losses of Insurance Companies by the recent fire in this city. The figures are believed to be nearly accurate, and differ essentially from statements of losses of Companies, which have found their way into some of the papers:

Etna, Hartford	$46,000	Mercantile, N. Y.	8,000
Albany City	800	Metropolitan, N. Y.	45,000
Astor	6,000	Market, N. Y.	5,500
Albany, Albany	13,500	Montauk, Brooklyn.	20,000
Etna, New-York	7,000	Massasoit Spri'gfi'd.	30,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn	60,000	Merchants', Hartf'd.	30,000
Atlantic, Providence	17,000	Mechanics'&Traders.	7,700
American, Pro'dence	7,000	Merchants', N. Y.	3,000
Arctic, New-York	6,500	Manhattan, N. Y.	72,000
American Exchange.	8,000	N. West'n, Oswego.	22,000
Albany Mutual	6,400	N. England, Hartf'd.	12,000
Beekman, N. Y.	40,000	Norwich	12,200
Brevoort, N. Y.	6,000	N. Ams'dam., N. Y.	28,000
Commerce, Albany	2,000	N. Y. Fire & Marine.	5,000
Continental, N. Y.	15,600	National, N. Y.	3,000
Corn Exchange	17,000	Niagara	1,000
City Fire, Hartford	10,500	North American	1,426
CityFire,N'w-Hav'n	10,000	Phenix, N. Y.	14,000
Commonw'lth, N. Y.	5,700	Pacific, N. Y.	17,000
Commercial, N. Y.	5,000	Phenix, Hartford	32,000
City, N. Y.	3,000	Park, N. Y.	5,000
Exchange, N. Y.	14,400	Peoples', N. Y.	5,000
Excelsior, N. Y.	5,000	Peter Cooper, N. Y.	5,000
Equitable	3,000	Roger Williams, Pr.	3,000
Fulton, N. Y.	14,000	Rutgers, N. Y.	3,000
Firemen's N. Y.	5,000	Resolute, N. Y.	5,000
Gebbard, N. Y.	4,000	Republic, N. Y.	3,900
Hope, Providence	20,000	Springfield, Mass.	42,000
Home, N. Y.	11,300	Standard, N. Y.	5,000
Humboldt, N. Y.	2,000	Stuyvesant	2,500
Hartford, Hartford	27,000	Security, N. Y.	28,000
Hampden, Sp'gfield.	5,500	Thames, Conn.	6,200
Hope, New-York	3,000	Tradesmen's, N. Y.	2,000
Howard, New-York.	10,000	Troy Mutual	120,000
Irving, New-York	7,200	Unity, London	20,000
Jefferson, New-York	5,000	Washington, Prov.	24,000
Lamar, New-York	7,200	Washington, N. Y.	36,000
Lorillard, New-York	26,000	Western, Pittsfield	40,000
Liv'pool and London	157,000	Will'msb'rgh, Br'lyn	30,000
Lafayette, N. York.	16,000	World's Safe Insurance Co., Troy	8,000
Lennox, New-York.	4,000		
Merchants, Prov'nce	10,000		
Total			$1,464,328

Of the 128 Insurance Companies doing business in the State, 73 had losses in this fire—50 New-York State Companies, and 23 of other States.

The Fire in Pearl-street—Loss About $20,000.—The fire which occurred in the five-story building, No. 321 Pearl-street, at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, resulted in a loss of about $20,000. The fire originated on the third floor, in premises occupied by Thorne & Walker, book-binders. Their damage is $5,000. They are insured in the Excelsior Insurance Company for $3,000; in the Columbia for $2,000, and in the Market for $500. The fourth floor was occupied by James Egbert, printer, whose loss is about $7,000. He is insured in the Market Insurance Company for $2,500; in the St. Nicholas for $1,500; Security for $1,500, and in the Park Insurance Company for $1,500. The Fifth-floor was occupied by Mrs. Ellis, as a book-bindery. Her loss is about $1,000; she is insured for the same amount in the Lorrillard Insurance Company. The second floor, occupied by G. F. Bunce & Co., printers, was damaged to the extent of $1,500. The stock of Bunce & Co. was insured in the Relief and Kings County Insurance Companies for $1,000 each. Messrs. Lubler & Stiner, occupied the first floor, as a leather and shoemaker's finding store. Their stock was damaged about $1,500, by fire and water. They are insured for $5,000 in the Greenwich and Security Insurance Companies. The building was owned by Samuel Verplanck. All of the upper stories were destroyed. The damage is estimated at $4,000, and is fully insured in City companies. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

Mills' and Mollenhauer.—These two popular musicians will give their last *soirée* this season at Dodworth's Hall, this evening. The programme is exceedingly well selected, and will be interpreted by some of the best *artistes* of the day.

Parson Brownlow in Brooklyn.—Parson Brownlow has been invited by the Directors of the Brooklyn Athenæum to deliver a lecture there. The Parson may be expected to comply with the request.

[Advertisement.]

Among the brilliant achievements of the day there are some which shine preeminent. Among these, glorious in peace if not renowned in war, stands the Knox hat—a crown of glory to a man, whether a soldier or a civilian, and one without which he can scarcely be recognized as a gentleman. Call and judge for yourself. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Chiropodists.—Littlefield & Westervelt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where they continue their successful treatment of Corns, Bunions, Club and Inverted Nails, &c. All business at this Office conducted on strictly professional principles.

[Advertisement.]

"Eagle" Gas Stoves for Summer Cooking.—They are adapted to all purposes, and are cooler, cleaner, more economical and more easily managed than any stove in use.

Manufactured and sold. wholesale and retail, by Conover & Walker, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Ointment and Pills? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Great National Dog Show at Barnum's continues to attract thousands. To-day will be the most attractive yet. The finest lot of dogs yet shown will be on exhibition.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon rises...11 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 24 | Gov. Island. 11 13 | Hell Gate....12 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Etna, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Cambria, Halsloop, Liverpool, master.

Barks Castolia, Cagill, Otago, N. Z.; Marthas Vineyard, Weaver, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; Andes, Merriman, Portland, S. Godwin; Eventide, Partridge, Havana, M. Trujillo & H. S. Vining.

Brig Comet, (Br.,) Reese, Liverpool, N. S.; Fannie Butler, Bartlett, Cardenas, T. H. Sanford; Bravo, (Br.,) Mason, Dunkirk, Arkell, Hurst & Co.; William & Mary, Norton, Zaza, Brett, Son & Co.; O. C. Clary, Philbrick, Constantinople, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners M. Freeman, Stapling, Bristol, H. S. Rackett; Augusta, Percy, New-Bedford, master; Florida, Mott, Harbor Island, master; Protection, Davis, Elizabethport, master; Gazelle, (Br.,) Swain, Halifax, Thomas James; Dresden, Collett, Elizabethport, master; Joseph Grice, (Br.,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Mary Emma, Hulse, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Sloops Motto, Bliven, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Sophia, Ross, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Blackstone, Allen, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oriole, Manwaring, Newbern, N. C., 12th inst., via Hatteras Inlet 13th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Foo-chow Jan. 13, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Sld. from Hong Kong Jan. 22, and Batavia Feb. 10. Has been inside the Gulf 8 ds., with light variable winds, and for the last 2 ds. had thick fog and calm. Took pilot from boat J. M. Waterbury, No. 10. March 1, lat. 22 S., lon. 73 E., experienced a severe cyclone, wind veering E. to S. W. and N. N. W.; barometer 28.40; lost sails, stove quarter boat, bulwarks, &c. March 12, had another cyclone storm, wind veering from E. to S. and S. W.; barometer 29.40. Passed Cape Good Hope March 21; had light N. winds for 10 ds. in the South Atlantic. Crossed the Equator, in the Atlantic, April 19, since which time have had light and variable winds. Had no N. E. trades N. of lat. 15 N. Feb 26, lat. 19 40 S., lon. 81 17, exchanged signals with Br. ship Helen Douglass, 19 ds. from Calcutta for Liverpool. April 15, spoke Dutch schr. Cornelia, from Buenos Ayres for Falmouth. April 16, spoke Br. bark Mayola, bound N. April 17, spoke Br. brig Alliance, 35 ds. from Santos for New-York, also Swedish bark Norden, 63 ds. from Callao for Hamburg, and ship Energy, 85 ds. from Manila for New-York. April 31, lat. 20, lon. 60, spoke ship Argonaut, from Foo-chow for New-York. May 5, spoke Br. steamship Saladin, from London, bound S. W. May 10, lat. 31, lon. 69 10, spoke bark Emma Cushing, Dixon, from Boston for Cardenas.

Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Calais, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. A. Rogers, Wightman, Elizabethport, with coal for East Greenwich.

Schr. Ann Maria, Goldsmith, Elizabethport, with coal New-Haven.

Schr. Carroll, Velsor, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Gen. Shields, O'Brien, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Louisville, (Br.,) Wood, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster for Port Morris.

Schr. Volta, (Br.,) Kennedy, St. George, N. B., 7 ds., with heading for Newark.

Schr. Independence, Winchester, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Telegraph, Rogers, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

SAILED—Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, S., with dense fog outside.

Miscellaneous.

During the fog this morning the Atlantic-street ferry-boat Pacific came in collision with an unknown schooner, at anchor off Pier No. 1, East River, and had a large portion of the gentlemen's cabin carried away. The schooner lost jib-boom and bowsprit.

The steamship Parkersburgh, from Portland, Me., for this port, is ashore in Hell Gate. Assistance has been sent to her, and she will probably be got off at high water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES WEIGHERS
And
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—ESTABLISHED 101 YEARS.

The diminution of disease is effected by evacuating morbid matters. By this means we cannot fail to lessen the quantity in every part of the body. So we cure headaches and all nervous affections, as well as local pains, rheumatisms, bilious affections, giddiness, fulness, apoplexies, ulcers, and even heart and kidney difficulties. Purely surgical cases are benefited by this method, when the innocent but efficient
PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH
Are employed.
NEW STYLE, NO. 294 CANAL-ST., and
NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, corner 29th-st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department,
New-York, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising; 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches every SUNDAY in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the first of a new series of sermons on *The Heavenly Footman*; at 7½ o'clock P. M., on *Jesus, The Soul's Great Attraction*. The Grand Sunday School Celebration will be repeated, by special request, next THURSDAY EVENING, in the church, at 7½ o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur streets, under care of Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. the Rev. R. W. Henry may be expected to preach SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

CORNS CURED FOR 25 CENTS EACH, without pain or loss of blood. Bunions, Bad Nails, &c., cured by Dr. W. E. RICE, Practical Chiropodist, at No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal. RICE'S Annihilator cures Corns and Bunions—25 and 50 cents per box.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.